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A HANDBOOK
ON
FOREIGN STUDY

COMPILED AND EDITED

*In the name and by the authority of the S.R.C.'s of all the Universities
of Great Britain and Ireland represented at the British
Universities Students' Congress*

BY

H. J. DARNTON - FRASER
Convener of the International Academic Committee

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

The Right Hon. R. B. HALDANE, K.C., M.P.
H.M.'s Secretary of State for War

FIRST EDITION

Published at
THE DARIEN PRESS, EDINBURGH
FOR
THE "INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC COMMITTEE"
Students' Representative Council Offices,
University of Edinburgh

1909

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READING ROOM

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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

FOR a long time past there has been felt the need of some convenient and central source of information for the use of English-speaking students going abroad. *Minerva* supplies much cut and dried academic information, and the guide-books much useful travelling knowledge. The present "Handbook" does not aim at supplanting either of these excellent publications. It has a double aim :—

Firstly, to popularise in British academic circles the idea of studying abroad.

Secondly, to afford those who desire to study abroad some general guidance as to the best place to go to with the maximum of pleasure and profit.

More detailed information concerning any University or educational institution mentioned in this "Handbook" may be obtained from the Convener, International Academic Committee, Council Offices, University of Edinburgh. Students going abroad are urgently pressed to furnish themselves from the same quarter with an official letter of introduction to Hon. British Academic Consuls abroad. By doing so, they may escape considerable trouble in matriculating, &c., and will always have at hand a competent adviser.

The information given in this "Handbook" has been compiled from a variety of sources, mainly official publications or reports based on personal experience. Most of the University notices have received the *imprimatur* of the official authorities.

At the same time, it is obvious that in a work of this kind, and especially in the first edition of it, there is likely to be a number of errors both of commission and omission. We will be most pleased to be corrected on any such point by any reader, or to receive from any one suggestions for future editions.

One point we would press on the attention of the academic public. The publication of this "Handbook" has been, in part at least, rendered possible by the support of advertisers. It is surely not too much to ask our fellow-students to, whenever possible, support these advertisers in return.

Our thanks are due to those eminent authorities who have contributed articles. A combination of circumstances rendered it impossible for us to print several promised articles in this edition; we hope to be able to do so in the next. Especially does this apply to articles on Science and Law.

Our warmest thanks are due to Sir Oliver Riddell, whose generous aid has enabled us to go to press.

Speaking personally, I should like to express my deep gratitude to several members of the International Academic Committee for their valuable help and suggestions in the not too easy task of compiling this "Handbook." Especially would I thank Dr Cramer, Dr Schlapp, Mr A. H. Scott, and those of our Academic Consuls on the Continent who have been unremitting in their zeal and kindness.

Special thanks are due to Messrs Frame, Tourist Agents, for their kindness in preparing the list of rates of journey, about which a special notice appears on page 6 of this Handbook.

H. J. DARNTON-FRASER.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
1st May 1909.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Editor's Preface to First Edition - - - -	3
Introduction by Right Hon. R. B. Haldane, M.P. - - - -	7

I.—ARTICLES ON STUDY ABROAD.

Philosophy, by Prof. Pringle-Pattison (Edin.) - - - -	9
Medicine, by Prof. Dr Osler (Oxford) - - - -	11
Surgery, by J. Howarth Pringle, F.R.C.S. (Glas.) - - - -	13
Agriculture, by J. A. S. Watson, B.Sc. (Dundee) - - - -	17
Divinity, by T. M. Watt, B.A. (Oxford) - - - -	20
Science and Engineering, by T. C. Thomson, M.Sc. (Boston, U.S.A.) - - - -	23
Law - - - -	25
General Remarks by the Editor - - - -	26

II.—THE UNIVERSITIES OF EUROPE.

General Remarks on Study in Germany - - - -	29
The German Universities - - - -	33
General Remarks on Study in Austria-Hungary - - - -	55
The Austrian Universities - - - -	55
The Hungarian Universities - - - -	61
General Remarks on Study in Switzerland - - - -	64
The Swiss Universities - - - -	65
General Remarks on Study in France - - - -	72
The French Universities - - - -	73
General Remarks on Study in Belgium - - - -	92
The Belgian Universities - - - -	93
General Remarks on Study in Holland - - - -	97
The Dutch Universities - - - -	97
General Remarks on Study in Russia - - - -	101
The Russian Universities - - - -	102
General Remarks on Study in Italy - - - -	108
The Italian Universities - - - -	109
The Universities of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway - - - -	116
The Universities of Spain and Portugal - - - -	120
The Universities of Greece and the Balkans - - - -	123

III.—GENERAL INFORMATION.

	PAGE
List of Colleges other than Universities - - - -	126
Descriptive List of Vacation Courses on the Continent - - - -	131
List of Universities in Great Britain and Ireland - - - -	142
Table of Foreign Money and General Travelling Information	147
" International Academic Committee " and List of Academic Consular Posts - - - - -	149
INDEX - - - - -	151

NOTICE.**COST OF JOURNEY.**

AT the end of the notice regarding each University will be found the cost of journey to the particular town.

Where not otherwise stated, the fare is from London by the cheapest route.

Particulars in each case will be given by Messrs Frame, Tourist and Excursion Directors, 92 Southampton Row, London; also agencies in principal towns.

INTRODUCTION

BY

THE RIGHT HON. R. B. HALDANE, M.P.,

*H.M. Secretary of State for War,
Late Lord Rector of Edinburgh University.*

AMONG the most vivid of the recollections of my life is one of arriving at four o'clock of an April morning thirty-four years ago at the railway station of the little town of Göttingen. I was seventeen years of age, and able to speak no more than a few words of German and to understand still fewer. The scene was strange. The silence of the streets was broken only by a watchman's horn sounding from an old tower as half-hour succeeded half-hour. The sole moving objects I met on the walk from the station to the town were a man and a calf in a small cart, into which were harnessed a woman and a dog. But to find myself in the unfamiliar surroundings of the old German University town was for me the beginning of fresh things, of a lesson which moulded life itself. The new and strange surroundings were not newer or more strange than the mental and spiritual surroundings of which I began to be dimly conscious for the first time in the course of that day. Nothing could have been a stronger stimulus to the work of self-emancipation. Nothing could have better commenced the lesson that the atmosphere in which I had hitherto lived did not contain all the elements required for life and freedom. For I came at once under the influence of a remarkable man, a teacher of European fame, and of impressive personality. Browning speaks of a first impression which recalls to me vividly my own feelings that day :—

“Alone, beside the entrance door
Of a sort of temple, perhaps a college,
Like nothing I ever saw before
At home in England to my knowledge.
The tall old quaint irregular town,
It may be—though which I can't affirm—any
Of the famous middle-age towns of Germany,
And this flight of stairs where I sit down,
Is it Halle, Weimar, Cassel, Frankfort,
Or Göttingen I have to thank for’t?

It may be Göttingen most likely.
And the Professor
Stood surveying his auditory
With a wan pure look, well nigh celestial—
Those blue eyes had survived so much,
While under the feet they could not smutch
Lay all the fleshly and the bestial."

Whether the work of Hermann Lotze is destined to be permanent I do not know. His writing is a living force to-day, although he has been for many years in his grave. But some of us who were his students survive to bear witness to the attraction and power, moral not less than intellectual, of his personality.

I have recalled this early experience because it seems to me to illustrate better than abstract words could do the new spiritual region which the life at a foreign University, especially at one where there are great men among the professors, may open up. It is only by coming into close contact with the modes of thought and speech of other nations that we become aware of the deadening tendencies of habit in ourselves and in others. New interest is awakened and fresh light comes—light, the importance of which we may be disposed to overestimate at first from the very novelty of its hue, but which is not the less light. Each country has its own strength and its own weakness. What most concerns us is to gain the wide outlook which is won when the differences and the resemblances are alike known. No amount of study at home can ever give the equivalent of personal contact, especially if it be with the personality of a great teacher.

That is why I would have every student who can do so take a session or two at a foreign University. It is no mere question of advantage in the study of some particular branch of knowledge that arises. It is the greater question of broadening and deepening the foundation on which must be rested all possible knowledge.

R. S. Freeman

THE STUDY OF PHILOSOPHY ABROAD.

To students of Philosophy who wish to pursue the subject beyond the undergraduate stage a knowledge of French and German is practically essential. This is perhaps especially true of German, for whatever view one may take of German Idealism and its conclusions, it must be admitted that the many-sided movement which began with Kant is as centrally important in modern Philosophy as the theories of Plato and Aristotle for ancient thought. And if, during the last half-century, the springs of philosophical genius have not flowed more freely in Germany than elsewhere, the number of trained intellects devoted to a critical and historical study of the subject is still, I imagine, greater there than in any other country. The number of philosophical journals published in Germany, and the fact that most of our standard histories of Philosophy are translated from the German, are sufficient evidence of this. It has long been the habit, therefore, of Scottish students of Philosophy to supplement their home training by one or two semesters at a German University. The long summer vacation traditional in Scotland (though now at an end) made it both easy and natural for a man to take at least one summer session abroad, and this was perhaps most generally done in the summer after he had taken his Honours Degree. The benefits resulting from the practice were so obvious that it is to be hoped that the New Regulations which provide for the lengthening of the Arts session may be worked in such a way as not to cut off the possibility of foreign study.

The number of Universities in Germany, each with its complement of ordinary and extraordinary Professors and Privat-dozenten, offers the student a wide choice, and if he is limited to a single semester his selection may depend partly on whether he is able to go in summer or in winter. In winter he will naturally be attracted to the cities, whereas in summer life at some of the smaller University towns, such as Jena, Freiburg, Marburg, or Heidelberg, is particularly pleasant, and the student has often a better opportunity of being brought into personal contact with his fellow-students, and with the Professors whose lectures he is attending. Apart from such considerations his choice will naturally be determined by the direction in which he is specialising, and by the reputation of the philosophical Professors and Dozenten at the different Universities. If, for example, his interest lies in the recent developments of Experimental Psychology, he will naturally gravitate to Wundt's Institute at Leipzig, where that science may be said to have been born, or

to a teacher like G. E. Müller in Göttingen, to Ebbinghaus in Halle, Külpe in Würzburg, or Stumpf in Berlin. If his interests are in General Philosophy, he will find at Berlin, besides Stumpf, Riehl and Simmel; while Leipzig, besides Wundt and the veteran Heinze, has Volkelt and three other Professors and five Privatdozenten. Benno Erdmann, a vigorous thinker and a good lecturer, is Professor at Bonn; and Windelband, well known through his admirable "History of Philosophy," occupies the chair that was Kuno Fischer's at Heidelberg. Eucken at Jena preaches a philosophical and religious Idealism, which has gained for him a considerable following among thoughtful readers beyond the precincts of the schools. But before deciding on his University, a student will do well to consult a copy of the little "Universitäts-Kalender," published at the beginning of each winter and summer session, in which he will find the names of the Professors at each University, and the titles of the courses they are to give during the ensuing session. This is desirable because changes in the *personnel* of the teaching body often take place through the promotion of a distinguished teacher to a better paid post in some of the larger Universities.

Although in Philosophy Germany still retains a certain prestige, dating from her great age at the close of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century, there has been a keen and growing influence in Philosophy in France within the last thirty years. Bergson, who lectures on Modern Philosophy at the Collège de France, is at present the subject of more discussion than any other European philosopher. At the Sorbonne Séailles, Levy-Bruhl, Rauh, Binet, and Egger make a strong combination, and whether his leanings be towards Psychology or towards philosophical criticism, the student going to Paris may count on listening to a fresh and stimulating treatment of the subject.

A. SETH PRINGLE-PATTISON,
M.A., LL.D., Professor of Metaphysics in the
University of Edinburgh.

POST-GRADUATE STUDY IN MEDICINE.

AMBITIONOUS students who wish to reach the higher ranks of the profession must know the foreign medical literature, at least French and German. I have been encouraging the junior students in the Oxford Medical School to take up the study of these languages in connection with their routine work, and at the beginning of each academical year I issue the following list of text-books :—

FRENCH.

- Aubert. *Phénomènes de la Vie.* 1s. 8d.
 Ditte. *Premières Notions de Chimie.* 1s. 6d.
 Joubert. *Traité d'Électricité.* 6s. 6d.
 Meric. *Dictionnaire des Termes de Médecine, Français-Anglais.* 5s.

GERMAN.

Born (P.). *Compendium der Anatomie des Menschen : Ein Repetitorium der Anatomie, Histologie und Entwicklungsgeschichte.* Sewed, 5s. ; bound, 6s.

Cohen (E.). *Vorträge für Aerzte über physikalische Chemie.* Sewed, 8s. ; bound, 9s.

Reynolds. *Leitfaden zur Einführung in die Experimentalchemie,* 4 vols. :—

- I. Einleitung. 1s. 6d.
- II. Metalloide. 2s.
- III. Metalle. 2s.
- IV. Chemie der Kohlenstoffverbindungen oder organ. Chemie. 2s. 9d.

Schenck und Gürber. *Leitfaden der Physiologie des Menschen.* 6s.

Fiedler and Sandbach. *First German Course for Science Students.* 2s. 6d.

Lang and Abrahams. *German-English Dictionary of Terms used in Medicine and the Allied Sciences.* 15s.

Osborne. *German Grammar for Science Students.* 2s. 6d.

Post-graduate study abroad widens a man's mental horizon, and enables him to keep in touch with the progress in any one of the special departments of Medicine or Surgery he may elect to follow. Students should try to take a summer semester in one of the smaller Continental Universities. If a man leaves in the latter part of June, he can do six or seven weeks' work in an anatomical or physiological laboratory. Oxford students who have been at Marburg, Munich, Göttingen, and Freiburg tell me that they have picked up German, and have found the laboratory classes most helpful. In France there is a summer

school at Grenoble much frequented now by students from this country.

What a man should do who has already graduated and has a year to spend in post-graduate study depends very much upon the special work he wishes to undertake. If he is going into general practice, Vienna still offers the best opportunities for classes of instruction in the special branches. If interested in Surgery, it will be best to attach himself to one of the large clinics for a period of at least six months. Kocher of Berne has at present one of the most popular clinics for foreigners, but in the large surgical clinics of Vienna, Berlin, and Leipzig a man has ample opportunities for seeing the best sort of surgical work.

In Medicine the same plan should be followed—settle down at a good clinic for at least six months, and if a man has already had a knowledge of the language, the professor will probably give him a piece of work to do. Frederick Müller's clinic at Munich, Krehl's at Heidelberg, those of von Noorden's and Neusser's at Vienna, and those of Kraus and His at Berlin are the most frequented.

In Paris the post-graduate student will find much of interest in all branches, but the courses are not so systematically arranged, and there is no special catering to the foreign student. Neurology is very thoroughly taught, and the clinics of Raymond and Déjerine at the Salpêtrière, of Marie at the Bicêtre, and of Babinski at La Pitié are much frequented. At the St Louis the student of skin diseases and of syphilis will find one of the largest clinics in Europe, the best museum, and a first-class library.

In certain special branches the United States now offers exceptional opportunities for study. In Surgery and some of the surgical specialities the clinics of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore are equal to anything in Europe, while the Mayo brothers of Rochester, Minnesota, have built up a surgical school, unique in the history of the profession, which is resorted to by men from all parts of the world. The clinics at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, offer exceptional facilities for post-graduate work.

One word of advice to men going abroad—live if possible in a French or German family, and have nothing to do with students of your own nationality.

WILLIAM OSLER,
M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P. (Lon.), LL.D. (Edin.),
D.Sc. (Oxon.), Regius Professor of Medicine in
the University of Oxford.

THE STUDY OF SURGERY ABROAD.

To the man who proposes to devote himself to Surgery it is, at the present time, almost an absolute necessity that he should spend some time in seeing the practice of one or other of the great surgeons of the day. To one educated in Medicine in this country, who goes abroad for the first time, the working of the often large Kliniks will probably be somewhat of a revelation, with possibly a certain sense of disappointment, temporary however, superadded.

In the first place, the Klinik is invariably much larger, as far as the number of beds and therefore of patients is concerned, than are the "services" of the individual surgeons attached to a hospital in this country. Here it certainly is not usual to find a surgeon who has as many as sixty beds under his own care, but abroad a Klinik of 100 beds is a small one. They range from 100 to 200 beds, and sometimes more.

The Chief is absolutely the head of the surgical department, and much wisdom has been shown in the organisation of their hospitals; but in no way does it display itself so remarkably as in having no "medical superintendent." The Chief is in addition the head of the "Poliklinik," or out-patient department, and herein he has an enormous advantage over a surgeon on the staff of a hospital in this country, both from the point of view of teaching and of work, for he has the whole of the material of his Poliklinik to select from; and as in many cities the Klinik is the chief charity, if one may speak of it as such, the material to choose from is often enormous, so that from a teaching point of view it is quite an easy matter to obtain the variety of cases—those groups of cases which are so very important for demonstration purposes; for there is no method of teaching so valuable as that in which cases to some extent resembling one another can be shown to be entirely different by a consideration of detail. This constitutes the only proper method of clinical instruction; but it is one that is frequently by no means easy to carry out in this country, owing partly to the small size of our hospital services, and partly to the fact that our out-patient departments are almost invariably divorced from the control of the acting surgeon in charge of the hospital beds. The power of selecting cases for purely teaching purposes is in consequence greatly diminished, and it is not altogether an unknown fact that during a winter session there may not be any example of some quite ordinary disease to bring before the students. The advantage of their system tells in another way. It allows a man working at some special subject the best opportunity of getting the patients suffering from

that special disease, so that it rarely happens if one wishes to see some special branch of work, and goes to the right place for it, that one will have to wait any undue time before seeing some example. Naturally the Chief of the Klinik cannot overtake the huge amount of work that the number of beds and a large outdoor department entail. The new patients are brought before him, he chooses those that he will treat himself, and the others are treated and operated on by the assistants, of whom there are usually many.

The system of assistance in the hospitals is a very admirable one. The first and second assistants are men who reside in the hospital, are allowed to hold their appointments for varying periods from about three to seven years and possibly even longer in some places. A very large amount of operative work falls to them, and as a rule they are skilled first-class surgeons often with a much more extended experience than that of senior assistant surgeons at our hospitals. The other assistants according to seniority have a certain amount of operative work to do even down to the *Voluntär Aerzte* who do not reside in the hospital, and who do most of the dressings for the patients. There is little doubt that this is a most admirable plan for training men to become surgeons, for if there is one thing more important than another, given of course the necessary knowledge, to make a man a surgeon it is that he should be able to get his hand in at operating while he is young, and while his nerve is unaffected. The members of the staff from long association come to work at the operations in the most perfect manner, each knows what the other will do and when he will do it, and they work to each other's hand in a way that is in the very best interests of the patient. The study of surgical technique is a most important matter, and in no way can it be appreciated better than at one of these large Kliniks. There are few things more instructive than to see a master of the craft of Surgery well assisted when at work, it gives room for thought even to those who are already skilled operators ; the result can only be beneficial and stimulating.

Just at first there may be a certain sense of disappointment after getting to some of the Continental Kliniks at the difficulty there is in following up the cases, the whole teaching is very often carried out entirely in the lecture room which is often the operating theatre ; public ward visits are in many places not made at all, and the only way to get round this is by making friends with some of the assistants in the Klinik, and so being enabled to go with them on their ward visit, and thus have an opportunity of examining cases and observing how others go after operation, and in fact, getting to know the working of the whole Klinik, and such is to be gained by attending the Polikliniks which are usually under the charge of one of the senior assistants, and where one can get abundant

opportunities for diagnosing all sorts of conditions. The assistants make themselves responsible for various departments of Surgery, one takes Orthopaedics, and another the urinary diseases, &c. &c., so that in this way they become specialists, and at the same time obtain a good knowledge of general Surgery, and it becomes a matter of policy to make friends with them. A man who stays on for some length of time in the same Klinik can sometimes arrange to be taken on as a junior member of the working staff, but it is doubtful whether any one who has held a resident appointment in this country would not do much better for himself eventually by spending this time at laboratory work.

One fact is bound to impress itself on any visitor after he begins to make his way in the Klinik, and that is that all the assistants are working. They are there for business. In addition to doing his ward work, &c., each man is doing some special work—writing up some subject of Surgery or allied branch of Medicine to be published as a paper in the future. The juniors working, probably, at their theses, the seniors at some monograph; but every one is working, and working keenly and earnestly. They are all actual or budding pathologists or bacteriologists, and a large amount of splendid work is turned out by these men. To see this going on on all sides is one of the most inspiring features of a visit.

The periodical literature of France and Germany is very good, particularly that of Germany. The Germans, with their characteristic thoroughness and love of scientific accuracy, produce numerous books of reference in the form of their "Centralblätter" and "Jahrbücher," which give epitomes of the work that is being done all over the world with the necessary references. These books of reference, such as are quite unknown in our British literature, are absolutely indispensable to the specialist who hopes to keep up with the extraordinary advances that are being made to-day. The mass of literature turned out is so vast that it is nowadays impossible for any one to do more than read in one narrow line; but to the man who has a reading familiarity with German, such books are of the greatest value, for in a short compass he can get the gist of all the important papers, and find out where the originals can be read when a subject dealt with specially interests him.

The teaching in the large Kliniks is purely in the way of clinical demonstrations, but in the large cities one will find lectures and practical classes in every possible subject which one can take out. They are usually of short duration, of from four to six weeks in the average. The choice in some cities is so extensive that one is apt to run amuck amongst it all—the temptation being to take a little of everything, which is a very great mistake.

The man who intends to go in for general practice will

always find it worth while to pay some attention to Skin Diseases, and to learn how to examine and treat to some extent the Diseases of the Throat and Nose, and to get up his gynaecological diagnosis from practical experience. The question of Obstetrics, of course, has to be considered.

The man who is going in for Surgery as a specialty will probably know when he sets out what special classes will suit his requirements best. It is a useful thing to be able to examine the eye, throat, ear, and to use the cystoscope; but he will do well to make a point of doing some laboratory work of some kind, pathological and bacteriological more especially, for which the opportunities afforded abroad are unrivalled.

The man who goes abroad without taking advantage of these opportunities makes the very gravest mistake. It may be necessary in some cases to do a preliminary canter in the way of doing some routine laboratory work at first, such as attending one of the regular classes given, but after this it will almost invariably be found that every facility will be given any one who manifests any desire to carry out original research. The latter may not be very far reaching, but the training so obtained is invaluable, for one thereby becomes grounded in the methods of research and possibly learns to become inquisitive regarding the working of both normal and diseased organs, a quality absolutely essential for good work. It is not given to every one to make great discoveries, and it ought always to be kept in mind that it is as important to prove a negative often as it is to show a positive fact.

Needless to say the man who goes abroad with a slight knowledge of the language of the country to which he goes has a decided advantage over the man who knows none of it. Although in some places the latter can get along to a certain extent, he naturally loses much if he cannot follow a demonstration, and particularly if he cannot ask questions either of the patients or of the Chief and his assistants.

It cannot be too strongly urged that it is most important for every one who has the opportunity to go to one of the Continental schools to do so. The writer would advise that before deciding on the actual place of study the student should endeavour to form an opinion as to what subjects he wishes to work at, and by inquiry of people who have recently had some experience of work abroad if possible, or failing that by consultation of the information given in this book, to decide where he is likely to get what is wanted, and having found the place to stay there. It is a great mistake to change from one place to another. The object should be to try to become known to those in high places who can help. And most specially the writer wishes to urge the importance of laboratory work.

J. HOWARTH-PRINGLE, M.D., F.R.C.S.,
University of Glasgow.

THE STUDY OF AGRICULTURE.

CONSIDERING that British Agriculture has long been accounted the best in the world, and that it is still frequently held up as a model in other countries, it might appear at first sight as if the necessity for foreign study of this subject was small. How far this is from being the actual case, is evident to any one who knows the conditions in other lands.

The outstanding excellence of our Agriculture cannot be traced to any peculiar aptitude for this art in the general population ; but it is rather due to extremely favourable natural and economic conditions : to our moist and equable climate and our, in general, good soil ; to the advanced state of our other industries, which has long given us the best markets in the world for our produce, and to the long period of comparative peace which this country has enjoyed.

Other countries, however, through a further developed and more generally diffused science, are fast coming alongside ; and in those departments to which Science has, so far, been more directly applicable, they are already rapidly leaving us behind.

Our Agricultural Colleges and Departments in Britain are poorly endowed and equipped, and their facilities both for education and research are utterly inadequate.

Considering these conditions, it is most strongly to be advised that any one, to whom the opportunity offers, should spend a period of study abroad.

To any such, practically only three countries fall to be considered—first, and most important, Germany ; secondly, the United States ; and thirdly, Denmark.

The last-named country, however, would scarcely be chosen for serious scientific study. There is, indeed, an excellent College of Agriculture at Copenhagen, but it offers few, if any, advantages over the German ones, and the language would in most cases form a serious difficulty. Practical Dairying, as well as agricultural co-operation and the methods of elementary education in science, would form excellent subjects of study for a short tour of the country.

As regards Germany it is important to notice, in the first place, that the general climatic and economic conditions of the country are, on the whole, not unlike those of Great Britain ; and that, therefore, most of the teachings apply, with little modification, to our conditions.

The German Colleges are mostly old established, and Agricultural Science has long been recognised as a profession ; and it is perhaps partly for this reason that Germany is so outstanding in this line of work. At any rate, we find the whole treatment of the subject, in lectures, laboratory work, and literature, marked by the same thoroughness and sound scientific method which characterises all German Science. Although this method at times leads too far into the realms of pure theory, yet, on the whole, the teachings are eminently practical. The professors as a rule are exceedingly able and learned men, who compare favourably with those engaged in pure science subjects. Moreover, they have almost all been engaged for a time in practical Agriculture, and are respected and trusted by students and farmers alike. And the gap which so unfortunately separates farmer and professor here, may be said to be non-existent in Germany. Altogether, the German system and methods cannot be too closely studied, and scarcely too completely imitated by us.

Passing on to the consideration of the actual teaching of the subject, we find a degree of specialisation unknown in our own Colleges. Thus there is no course of lectures in "Agriculture," the matter being divided into four sections, as follows :—

1. *General "Agronomy"* (according to the American translation).—The Soil; General Principles of Plant Nutrition; Soil improvements and Manuring.

2. *Special "Agronomy."*—Farm Crops, Pastures, &c.

3. *Live Stock Husbandry*.—Including usually courses on the general principles of breeding and feeding, as well as special classes on each class of stock.

4. *Farm Management*.—A most useful and interesting subject, in which the farm is treated from an economic and business standpoint, and at the same time a general and connected view of the whole subject is given.

This subdivision is found to work very satisfactorily, and gives excellent results. The ordinary full course in Agricultural Science occupies usually six or seven sessions (three or three and a half years) and includes classes in the same branches of Pure and Applied Science which are taught in our own Colleges. Political Economy, however, receives a relatively large amount of attention, and is considered just as essential as the natural sciences. Classes in the History of Agriculture and in Agricultural Law are also to be had at the larger institutes.

The agricultural institutes of Germany are of three kinds :—

1. *Departments of Universities*.—Of these the largest and best known are at Leipzig and Halle. But the Universities of

Jena, Giessen, Breslau, Königsberg, and Heidelberg have also such departments. At these places, and also at Berlin and Munich, the degree of Ph.D. is offered after three years of study.

2. *Special Technical Colleges*.—The Royal Agricultural College at Berlin and the Technical College at Munich, which has a good Agricultural Department, belong to this class.

3. *Agricultural Academies with Farms in connection*.—Of these there are two—at Hohenheim, in Wurtemberg, and Poppelsdorf, near Bonn, respectively. The latter is now affiliated with the University of Bonn.

Which of these institutes will be chosen in any special case will depend on the line of work which it is desired to follow. For general scientific training, Berlin, Leipzig, and Halle are all excellent. For Forestry, Munich and the Forest School at Elberswalde (near Berlin) are to be recommended. For Agricultural Botany and Bacteriology, Leipzig; for Agricultural Chemistry, Berlin; for Dairying, Halle; and so on.

In conclusion, let us express the hope that many students and graduates of our Universities and Colleges will find it possible to spend periods of study abroad. Further, that the British Government and the British people will begin to realise the necessity for more extended support to our oldest and still our greatest industry; so that, at length, we may be provided with a system of agricultural education which will at least bear comparison with those of other countries, and the necessity for foreign study may be, to some extent at least, removed.

JAS. A. S. WATSON, B.Sc.,
Edinburgh and Dundee.

THE STUDY OF DIVINITY ABROAD.

At the end of 1841 William B. Robertson, later known as the poet-preacher Robertson of Irvine, on the advice of De Quincey, proceeded to Germany to complete his theological studies ; and with him and his friends John Cairns, John Ker, and others was revived the ancient custom among Scotch theologians of travelling abroad to enlarge their outlook by studying at the Universities the religious thought and culture of Europe. An interest in the poets and philosophers of Germany had been already awakened in British minds by the zeal and labour of Coleridge and Carlyle. The suspicion which German theology incurred, both at the English and the Scotch Universities, gradually gave way to a more sympathetic attitude. Since 1841 a long line of English and Scotch students has passed through the German and Dutch Universities, and sat at the feet of their most renowned thinkers and historians. Such contact with German learning in Theology and Biblical Criticism has effected wide-reaching changes in the religious thought of this country, and in the character of the teaching afforded by its theological faculties. Scholars have been busy translating German works in such series as the "Foreign Theological Library," and the more recent "Theological Translation Library." Little work is done in Old or New Testament scholarship that does not owe a heavy debt to the work of German scholars. "What Germany is thinking to-day," it has been said, "many circles in Europe and America will be thinking to-morrow." Since 1841, when Robertson of Irvine studied under Tholuck and Gesenius at Halle, to the present day, when British and American students throng the lecture-room of Harnack at Berlin, or of Herrmann at Marburg, the influence of German thought in philosophical and theological circles in Britain has been unbroken.

In the fields of Old Testament and Semitic teaching, the student from this country will find better opportunity, owing to the higher degree of specialisation among German teachers, for studying simultaneously, under different teachers, the languages akin to Hebrew and their comparative grammar. He will also be able to attend lectures which treat of the beliefs of the Semitic peoples in their bearing on Old Testament religion. All these studies have, no doubt, their place in our better-staffed Colleges, but full and detailed treatment is frequently impossible, owing to deficiencies in the numerical strength of the staff, or the exigencies of our examination system. The

University of Berlin, with such teachers as Friedrich, Delitzsch, Gunkel, and Winckler, offers a tempting field for students interested in this subject.

At the present time, probably the supreme interest in theological inquiry circles round the problems that the criticism of the New Testament raises. Here there has been advance and consolidation of results; a tendency for the more conservative point of view to be reinstated, but, of course, with new insight into the process by which the books of the New Testament came into being. Of especial interest is the work undertaken by Deissmann, now of Berlin, as in our country by Dr Hope Moulton of Manchester, on the language of the New Testament in the light of the inscriptions and papyri fragments which recent archaeological discovery has unearthed. The question of the influence of an Aramaic original underlying parts of the Synoptic Gospels has raised important problems in the interpretation of certain phrases in the gospel narrative, and opens up the larger discussion, treated of by Wrede of Breslau and Joh. Weiss of Marburg, as to the place and character of the eschatological element in the teaching of Christ.

In constructive thought, while the Hegelian type of idealism still influences widely British writers, it has ceased to be of power and interest in Germany. The school of Ritschl, with its eager insistence on the historical, abandons the metaphysical inquiry as not only unnecessary but dangerous for the interpretation of the Christian consciousness. It is a school which has done much valuable historical and critical work in such representatives as Prof. Harnack of Berlin and Prof. Wenot of Jena, and manifests its more positive teaching in the works of Prof. Herrmann of Marburg and Prof. Kaftan of Berlin. It is from such thinkers as those that many recent English writers on Theology have learned most. Their emphasis on the life of piety as grounded on the impression produced by the historical Person of Jesus Christ in the Church, and through it, on the individual, is their distinctive characteristic. They are aware of the dangers to Christian faith, arising through the enlargement of Theology with a philosophy which derives its motives from other sources than those that determine Christian Theology; and they seek, in full acquaintance with the results of historical and critical inquiry, to reconstruct the traditional statements of Christian belief, while preserving the power and passion of its faith and life. Conscious of such interests at work in the men he will hear in Germany, the British student will gain a new sense of the realities by which he lives, and a fresh enthusiasm in his intellectual life, when he faces the problems that Theology raises.

There is perhaps no University in Germany so efficiently staffed at the present time in the Faculty of Theology as Berlin—

it is sufficient to mention Harnack, Deissman, and Gunkel—but for a student's first semester in Germany it would be well to matriculate at a smaller University, *e.g.*, Marburg or Jena. There, besides avoiding the crush of importunate English and American visitors, he will see something of the habits and ways of German students, as he cannot in the German capital. A student before crossing the Channel should endeavour to learn German well enough to read it with some ease.

T. M. WATT, M.A.

(Aberdeen and Oxford),
Fellow and Lecturer in Philosophy and
Philosophy of Religion, Mansfield
College, Oxford.

THE STUDY OF SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING ABROAD.

It is evidently impossible within the limits of a short article to cover all the ground indicated in the phrase "Science and Engineering," and these lines must be taken rather as scrappy and more or less loosely connected notes of general advice.

Most men I have met who went abroad for scientific study, as apart from Engineering, went there to study two groups of subjects: (1) Mathematics, Physics, and Natural Philosophy; (2) Chemistry, Biology, and Zoology.

It is an invidious task to praise up one country or one University at the expense of another, and I have no desire that my advice "Go here" and "Don't go there" in these matters should be taken as the law of the Medes and the Persians. It just is my personal view or that of men I know have gone through the mill.

I have heard that excellent work in the Higher Mathematics is done in some of the Italian Universities; and, of course, the honours man in Mathematics generally knows from the list of Professors in a French or German University where he is likely to get original work and where it is only last day's Bovril served up hot.

To all the men in this group—Mathematics, Physics, and Natural Philosophy—I would say, don't confine your attention to the Universities, but consider carefully the great Technical Colleges of the Continent. That is where the best work is done—so I have found at any rate. But I will return to this topic when I write about Engineering men.

The students in the second group have a pretty wide field. For Chemistry, they could not do better than Berlin, Heidelberg, or Bonn. They will get fine teachers, fine laboratories, and fine opportunities. There are some very good special Colleges for Applied Chemistry (Industry, Agriculture, and the Arts) in various places in France, and, of course, there is a good School in Paris.

I am afraid I must plead ignorance when I come to Zoology and Botany and Biology. I believe the French and German provincial colleges are very suitable for this class of work. I met a man last year who was very keen on Marine Biology. He had been to Naples and, I think, to Bordeaux, and was very enthusiastic about some special institution they have there for Marine Biology.

I forgot Geology : some of the Eastern French Universities have good courses and laboratories. In Germany, Austria, and Switzerland they pay great attention to Mineralogy, and especially to Crystallography. Work in Geology, of course, depends a good deal on the kind of country the University lies in ; that must be taken into account in deciding where one is to go.

Now for men who are going in for Engineering. Mining engineers have the choice of two first-rate places—Freiberg in Saxony, and Leoben in Austria. Next to these I would place Mons (Belgium), Clausthal (Prussia), and St Etienne (France). There is also a good School in Paris, but no facilities for practical work like in the other places. None of the above are Universities, but special Mining Colleges.

Civil engineers have a larger list to choose from. Ghent (Belgium), Paris, Berlin, and Zürich are some of the best Universities for them.

But their attention must be drawn, and specially the men who go in for Machinery and Metallurgy, to the Technical Colleges that abound on the Continent. Sometimes they are in a University town, and form almost a part of the University. The three best are possibly Liège (Belgium), Charlottenburg (near Berlin), and Zürich (Switzerland). But in Germany especially there are many excellent ones : Aachen (better known to English and American students as Aix-la-Chapelle), Hanover, Dresden, Stuttgart, Munich, Karlsruhe, Danzig, and Darmstadt.

To electrical engineers I would recommend France, especially Grenoble, but also Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, and Nancy.

I am told very good work in Engineering is done in some of the Russian Colleges, but I suppose there is a heavy language difficulty there—certainly some of the finest engineers I have met were Russians.

I don't know that there is much more to be said, except to urge men very strongly to go abroad and study. There is no branch in which this applies more than Engineering. And I would say, when you have done the Continental Colleges come over and have a look at some of our Technical Schools in the States. But that is another story.

TH. C. THOMSON,
M.Sc., B.Sc., Ph.D.
(Boston, U.S.A., and Berlin).

THE STUDY OF LAW ABROAD.

[We hope in our next edition to publish an authoritative article on this subject. In the meantime the following general notes based on information supplied by an eminent Professor in an English University may be of some interest.—*Ed.*]

THE Study of Law abroad is pursued by two classes of students. There are those who desire to obtain a better knowledge of some foreign language while not neglecting their legal studies.

The others aim generally at collecting materials for some work or course of lectures.

The latter work is obviously of a very special nature, and it is difficult to give any general advice where everything depends on the circumstances of the particular instance.

Excellent research work may be done in the great libraries and rich archives in which Continental cities and Universities abound. Some of the Austrian and Dutch Universities offer specially good opportunities in this direction.

The other students will have less difficulty in shaping their course. Among the Continental Universities they will find specially advantageous are Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Leipzig, Brussels and Ghent, Heidelberg and Zürich, Lausanne and Geneva—also some of the French and German provincial Universities.

It is worthy of note that in some places, notably in Switzerland, in examinations for degrees in Law, English or Scots Law may be taken in place of the local law.

For the study of Roman Law, in which Scotch students will be most interested, the Dutch Universities are of considerable importance. Professor Beckner, of Heidelberg, whose course in Roman Law was justly celebrated, lectures no longer.

Generally speaking, however, Paris, Vienna, and in a lesser degree Berlin, are the most promising centres for a general study of law.

There can be no doubt of the advantages which a man who intends to lecture or write on Law can derive from a course of study and research abroad. There are two departments of Law which deserve special mention—Forensic Medicine and International Law. The latter is admirably taught in Paris especially, though allowance must always be made for what may not unjustly be termed national bias. The student of Medical Jurisprudence will probably find Germany and Paris his most fruitful fields of study.

GENERAL REMARKS ON FOREIGN STUDY.

(1.) THE COUNTRY OF STUDY—THE LANGUAGE.

THE choice of the country of study will depend largely on two things—the work and the language.

In considering opportunities offered for good research work, the magnificent libraries and rich archives in Russian and Spanish University towns, among others, should not be overlooked by students of History. They are untilled ground as far as this country is concerned.

If the purpose in going abroad be to attend lectures, it cannot be too strongly urged that **for useful work knowledge of the language is required.** This does not so much apply to Medicine, however, where much of the work is practical, and the remainder is largely expressed in terms common to all languages. But for a man with merely a smattering of German to go to Germany to attend classes in Philosophy, or History, or Economics, or Literature, is a sheer waste of time as far as these subjects are concerned. This, of course, does not apply to those who go out merely to learn the language ; but save in those few Universities (mostly in France) where there are special classes for foreigners, the student would be much better advised to turn his whole attention to private tuition and conversation than to waste a large portion of it on unintelligible class work. A person of average ability, with a school-knowledge of German or French, ought to understand the language well within two months of being abroad, and speak it quite fluently within three. To all those going out for the winter session we would therefore strongly recommend to spend the preceding long vacation in the country in which they intend to study.

In any event, **it is desirable to arrive in the University town at least a week before classes open**—to ensure getting good diggings and to get used to the place.

In the case of languages other than German and French, knowledge of either or both of these will be of immense use. A person conversant with English and German will quickly

understand Dutch, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian well enough to follow an ordinary lecture. A person with a fairly good knowledge of French or Latin will speedily be at his ease in Italy or Spain.

The situation is a different one in Hungary and in Slavonic countries, where more time and trouble will be required to master the language. In St Petersburg or Budapest English and German will carry you a long way.

Residences in hospitals and similar posts may often be obtained by British medical graduates; but knowledge of the language is an absolute *sine qua non* in applying for such an appointment.

(2.) THE CHOICE OF A UNIVERSITY.

Having chosen the country of study, there remains to choose the University. Continental Universities differ from our own in this, that as a rule they are not equally developed in all their faculties. There are exceptions—places like Berlin, Leipzig, or Paris. But—and this is specially true of the German-speaking countries—generally speaking, each University has its own “speciality”; some notable thinker or surgeon, it may be, or some specially vigorous and well-equipped school in some one science. And the German student seldom remains faithful to the one University; he flits about, spending one session here and one session there, culling the best in its own peculiar home.

For many reasons it is difficult to indicate very precisely in a Handbook of this kind, and specially in the first edition of it, the peculiar virtue and strength of each centre of learning. For one thing, constant changes in the staff are taking place, and an invitation to go to, say, Heidelberg, to take Philosophy under Windelband might be made obsolete by the transfer, a few weeks later, of Windelband to some other University.

Before actually deciding an intending student should—by inquiry from either the Consul, or the Convener of this Committee, or the Secretary of the University—make sure that the man he particularly wants to hear is lecturing in that place and during that session.

One pertinent observation may be hazarded. British students going abroad have shown a tendency to run in a groove. Paris,

Vienna, Berlin, Leipzig, Marburg, Berne, Heidelberg, Bonn, and Grenoble, with perhaps Göttingen, Halle, and Jena, are excellent Universities, but they are not the only Universities on the Continent. There are several places where a British student is as rare as a reindeer in the tropics, which would offer opportunities for work quite equal, in some cases even superior, to those offered in the Universities just mentioned. To confine oneself to German-speaking Universities—Breslau, Munich, and Zurich are almost unknown to men from this country.

A word may be said as to Roman Catholic Universities, several of which will be found detailed in the second part of this Handbook. Most of them are quite open to Protestants. Except in places (as in France and Italy) where they exist as a political weapon of the Church against the State, no hesitation need be felt in attending them merely on account of their confession. But in subjects such as Philosophy, Education, History and Literature, which on many sides border on religious questions, it must be remembered that the ideas expressed will be coloured more or less highly by a spirit different in many respects from that obtaining in British Universities.

[ED.]

GERMANY.

GENERAL REMARKS ON STUDY IN GERMANY.

The following papers are usually required for matriculation.—

- (1) A passport.
- (2) A Diploma of M.A., B.A., or other degree;

or,

A letter, officially sealed and stamped, on as large a sheet of paper as possible, certifying that you are a fully matriculated student in a British University.

N.B.—Matriculation cards are seldom deemed sufficient proof of matriculation by German University authorities.

If any difficulty is experienced in matriculating, apply to the Hon. British Academic Consul.

There are several ways of living in most German University towns:—Cost of Living.

(1) In boarding-houses and “pensions.” These, as a rule, are not to be recommended; they are often the haunt of the ubiquitous Britisher and the no less ubiquitous “old cat” variety of inquisitive female. The best way to learn German is—

(2) In a German family. This method sometimes becomes a little more expensive, but has obvious advantages. To be quite free and to live inexpensively, it is best to be—

(3) In diggings. These may be had at all prices, with or without breakfast (rolls, coffee, and butter), either per month or per session. It is advisable to engage per month. If not included in price of rooms, breakfast, consisting of aforesaid very frugal items, should cost from 30 to 60 pfennigs a day, according to quality and capacity.

Dinner is then taken in a restaurant. There are always restaurants frequented by students where excellent four-course dinners may be had from 1 mark to 1.50 marks. A series of ten dinner tickets may be taken, slightly reducing the cost.

Supper is with German students a very frugal repast—a glass of beer and some bread and cheese. The best way to sup is to get eggs or something of the sort at a restaurant, or eat rolls and chocolate or cocoa in a café or “conditorei.”

In some places there are very simple "Blaues Kreuz" or temperance hostelleries, where food is Spartan but excellent and ridiculously cheap—dinner for 60 pfngs., &c.

**English
Newspapers.**

There is, however small the town, usually at least one café-restaurant where English newspapers are kept for the use of customers. Curiously enough, they are always Conservative newspapers.

Tuition.

It is not difficult in the smaller towns to arrange for an "exchange" of conversation with some German student eager to acquire knowledge of English. Direct tuition both to give and to take is also usually abundant. There is often a board on which intimation may be made of desire for or offers of tuition; apply to the "Quaestur" or matriculation office.

Lodgings.

The matriculation office (Quaestur) generally keeps a list of lodgings and "pension" addresses for students. As to families, in many cases the Academic Consul might know of a suitable family.

Class Fees.

German classes seldom meet every day—mostly once, twice, or thrice a week. The fee is usually 4 or 5 marks per weekly sessional hour. That is, if a class in the latter case meet three times a week, the fee for the whole session will be: $3 \times 5 = 15$ marks.

In every University there are some courses *publice*, viz., free both to students and to the general public.

Honours subjects are taken in seminars. The system here is more tutorial. For a seminar there is usually only a small library fee. Inscription in these cases is made directly to the professor and not at the matriculation office (Quaestur). At least two classes a session must be taken for the session to qualify for graduation.

Degrees.

Conditions for attaining degrees vary slightly in the various Universities, but a good average account of them will be found under "Kiel." The following three conditions will be found universal:—

1. A certain number of sessions at one or several German, Swiss, or Austrian Universities.
2. A graduation fee.
3. An examination in two subjects at the candidate's own choice within one Faculty.
4. An examination on a higher standard in one subject in the same Faculty, also at the candidate's own choice.
5. The writing of a thesis or dissertation on the latter subject.
6. The presentation to the University of a certain number of printed copies of such a dissertation.

Dissertations and examinations may be written in German or in Latin; only in very special cases is permission given to use another language.

Up till last year an M.A. or B.A. degree from a British University entitled to exemption from a certain number of sessions. This privilege has now been abolished. Efforts are being made to induce the German Government to reconsider its decision in the case of M.A. degrees with honours, but candidates are advised to make their arrangements according to present regulations.

There are in Germany no clubs on the lines of University Clubs and Unions in this country. There are, however, a number of Societies. small clubs.

1. Corps and Burschenschaften, wearing colours, in which duelling is an obligation. These mostly have their own club-house.

2. "Schwarze Verbindungen," small societies, wearing no colours. In these duelling is, as a rule, not obligatory. They usually meet in some restaurant. British students staying some time in the place may be strongly advised to join one of these.

3. Clubs and Vereins for various sports—swimming, rowing, tennis, &c. The fee is usually small, and students should certainly join one or two of them.

Women are now admitted to most German Universities; Lady in some cases as matriculated students, in most cases as Students. "Hörerinnen" or "hospitantes," viz., to attend lectures but not to graduate.

In each case where necessary, a note indicates which condition applies to the various German Universities detailed in this Handbook.

Under the direction of Prof. Dr Wilhelm Paszkowski there was founded in 1904 the "Academische Auskunft Stelle" at the University of Berlin. It is largely modelled on the "International Academic Committee," but, while it gives information on a larger scale, it has no Consular system. It has ten sections, and has a Library of its own. The sections embrace—(1) Berlin; (2) Germany (Universities, Colleges, and Academies); (3) The rest of Europe and the U.S.A.; (4) Learned Societies in Germany; (5) Degrees and conditions for professions in Germany; (6) *Special Information and help for Foreign Students coming to Germany, specially Berlin*; (7) Vacation Courses; (8) Post-Graduate Courses; (9) *Conditions of admission of Women in Universities*; (10) Public Prizes and Competitive Essays; (11) Congresses and Study-travels; (12) Laboratories and Cliniques. Information will be given free to any one applying in person or writing to the "Academische Auskunftstelle-Universität, Berlin." French and English are spoken at the office, but correspondence is only conducted in German.

Special
Notice.

ALL gentlemen holding a commission in any part of His Majesty's forces—whether on active or retired lists—and all cadets belonging to units in the Senior Division of the O.T.C., are warned to carefully observe and carry out the following instructions :—

In Alsace-Lorraine they must report themselves as under :—

- (a) To the police at the headquarters of the place if they make a stay of more than twenty-four hours.
- (b) To the military authorities, even if the stay is for less than twenty-four hours.

The latter report must, in garrison towns, be made in person to the senior officer of the garrison ; in fortress towns, to the Governor or the "Festungs Commandant."

In the Prussian Provinces of East and West Prussia, Posen, and Silesia, they must report themselves as follows, either verbally or in writing, in every place where they stop for the night :—

- (a) Notice of their arrival immediately after entering the place.
- (b) Notice of departure immediately before quitting.

In the case of a garrison town, the report should be made to or at the office of the Commandant ; otherwise, to the head police office in the town.

All such reports, if in writing, must contain the full name of the unit to which the person reporting is attached.

It is advisable in the aforesigned provinces not to sketch or take photographs either in the vicinity of towns or even in the open country.

Failure to observe strictly the above regulations will entail the most serious consequences.

KÖNIGL. FRIEDRICH-WILHELM'S UNIVERSITÄT.

BERLIN.

(Prussia — 1899.)

Same matriculation and ex-matriculation fees as at Bonn, Matric. and &c. Class fees, 4 to 5 marks per weekly sessional hour. Class Fees. There are also quite a number of free courses.

Board, about 100 to 130 marks a month.	Cost of Living.
Rather raw in winter, autumn, and spring.	Climate.

As the capital of Germany, Berlin offers most of the attractions of a first-class city. While this is so, there seems little doubt that very few non-Germans like Berlin. There is a heavy gawkiness about the city, and it scents of the "nouveau riche." The city is one of the gayest on the Continent. Theatres and concerts are excellent.

University Library (400,000 vols.); Technical College Libraries and Library (90,000 vols.); Geological College Library (70,000 vols.); Royal Prussian Library (1,230,000 vols. and 30,000 precious MSS., specially Oriental); Prussian State Library (177,000 vols. and MSS.). Thirteen other large libraries. State, Royal, and Town Archives. Seven large museums of various kinds. Zoological Garden. Forty-seven learned Societies, mostly with special collections or libraries.

The University is the largest and foremost in Germany, all the best men seeming sooner or later to gravitate thither. There are 11,500 students and hearers. The Faculties are:—Protestant Divinity (Harnack, Weiss, Pfleiderer, Deissmann, Delitzsch); Law (Dernburg, Liszt); Medicine (Orth, Virchow, Koch, Kraus, His); Philosophy (Simmel, Schiemann, Stumpf). All these are excellently equipped. The Seminar for Oriental Languages is specially good. There are numerous magnificent laboratories and institutes of all kinds in connection with the University.

(1) *Königl. Technische Hochschule*.—A sort of Technical University, with over 3,000 students. Winter Session begins on 1st October; Summer Session on 1st April. Sections:—Architecture, Building Engineering, Machine Engineering, Marine Engineering, Industrial Chemistry, General Science. The college is perhaps the most up-to-date institution of its kind in Europe.

(2) *Königl. Landwirtschaftliche Hochschule*.—A sort of Agricultural University, with 1,000 students. Winter Session begins on 15th October; Summer Session on 15th April. There are fine laboratories and collections, and the courses are excellent.

(3) *Königl. Tierärztliche Hochschule*, or Veterinary College. Course of seven sessions. Fees, about 87.50 marks a session.

Same dates of sessions as in the Agricultural College. 400 students. Special library.

(4) *Königl. Akademie der Künste*, or College of Art. In two sections—Painting and Sculpture, and Music.

(5) *Handels Hochschule*, or Commercial College. Recently established. The Winter Session starts in the beginning of October; the Summer Session in the beginning of April.

(6) *Berg Akademie*, or Geological Institute and Mining College. Course of one year. Free matriculation. Class fees, 3 marks per weekly sessional hour; Laboratory fees, 45 to 60 marks a session. Matriculation any time between 15th March and 15th October. Session starts on 16th October and ends on 31st July.

Special Notice.

Any information concerning the University or any educational institution in Berlin will be given on writing or applying to the "Akademische Auskunft Stelle, Universität, Berlin."

Clinical Work.

Opportunities for clinical work are more than usually abundant.

Degrees.

Usual German regulations.

Hon. Ac. Co.

Prof. Dr A. Brandl, 73 Kaiserin Augusta Strasse.

Vacation Courses.

None.

Cost of Journey.

Single, £2. 17s. 6d.; return, £4. 19s. 2d.

From Leith, single, £3. 5s.; return, £5. 14s.

RHEINISCHE FRIEDRICH-WILHELM'S UNIVERSITÄT.

BONN.

(Rhine—1818.)

Matric. Fees. Matriculation fee, 18 marks. Subsequent matriculation, 9 marks. Ex-matriculation fee, 12.90 marks.

Class Fees. About 5 marks per weekly sessional hour.

Cost of Living. Boarding is expensive. Room, with breakfast, from 15 marks per month. Dinner, about 1 mark.

Climate. Good climate; hot in summer.

Attractions. Pleasant town on the Rhine. Steamboat excursions. Current too strong for good rowing. Swimming. Pleasant excursions. Concerts, &c.

Libraries and Museums. Royal University Library (250,000 vols. and 2,500 MSS.). Observatory. Museum of Art. Museum of Antiquities. Numismatic Collection.

General Information. The University is excellent in every Faculty. There are two Faculties of Divinity, one Protestant and one Roman Catholic. The School of Chemistry is one of the best on the

Continent (Profs. Anschütz, Rimbach), the laboratories being splendidly equipped; specially to be recommended for post-graduate research work.

Winter, 15th October to 15th March; Summer, 16th April Dates of to 16th July. Sessions.

Women are admitted to all classes. Women Students.

Hospitals and cliniques are numerous and good, and belong to the University. Clinical Work.

At Poppelsdorf, a suburb, near the Chemistry laboratories, Agriculture, is an excellent *Agricultural Academy*. Students are matriculated in the University (Faculty of Arts). Class fees, 120 marks per session; also 15 marks per session for use of the laboratories.

Prof. Dr M. Trautmann, The University. Hon. Ac. Co.

Single, £1. 19s. 4d.; return, £3. 5s. 10d. Cost of Journey.

KÖNIGLICHE UNIVERSITÄT.

BRESLAU.

(*Prussia.*)

Matriculation fee, 5 thalers; subsequent matriculation, Matric. Fees. $2\frac{1}{2}$ thalers. British certificates must be accompanied by a German translation, countersigned by British University authorities.

About 5 marks per weekly sessional hour; but students Class Fees. using laboratories pay an extra 5 marks for each laboratory.

Board, from 90 to 120 marks per month. Living in room Cost of Living. and dining out from 10 to 20 marks cheaper.

Cold and dry in winter; warm in summer. Climate.

The second city in Prussia. Four theatres; concerts; Attractions. pleasant excursions in the Riesengebirge. Boating and swimming on the Oder. Tennis and ski-ing.

Town Library (200,000 vols. and over 1,500 MSS.); Uni- Libraries and versity Library (350,000 vols. and over 3,800 MSS.). Silesian Museums. Museum of Art. Valuable collections of Zoology, Numismatics, and Mineralogy. Botanical and Zoological Gardens.

The Faculty of Medicine is one of the best in Germany. General Among the teaching staff may be mentioned:—Neisser (skin Information. disease); Czerny (children); Hinsberg (ear, nose, and throat); Heine (eyes). Breslau offers this advantage, that it is considerably cheaper for medical men than Berlin. The other Faculties (Arts, Law, Science) are also very good. There is a large Roman Catholic Faculty of Divinity and a small Pro-

testant one. There are very few non-German students, but British students are received with much cordiality, and supplementary explanations are freely given them in cliniques, &c. There is a good Veterinary Institute.

Women are admitted as "Hörerinnen" without matriculation to most classes.

Winter, 15th October to 15th March; Summer, 15th April to 15th July.

In Medicine the fee is 390 marks. In Arts the candidate must be prepared to debate publicly the opinions expressed in his dissertation; the fee is 300 marks.

Clinical Work. Opportunities for clinical work are abundant; the hospitals, laboratories, and medical institutes are quite new, and rank amongst the best equipped in Germany. A medical graduate, on showing his M.B. diploma, may have access to cliniques, &c., on becoming an Extraordinary Student; the cost will be about six guineas, giving right to all medical classes.

Hon. Ac. Co. None at present. An appointment will shortly be made.

Vacation Courses. None.

Cost of Journey. Single, £3. 12s. 11d.; return, £6. 9s. 11d.

FRIEDRICH-ALEXANDER UNIVERSITÄT.

E R L A N G E N.

(*Bavaria—1743.*)

Matric. Fees. See under Munich.

Class Fees. See under Munich.

Cost of Living. Room, with breakfast, dining out (80 pngs. to 1.10 marks), comes to 80 to 100 marks a month.

Climate. Good climate, warmer than Munich.

Attractions. Theatre and concerts. Pleasant excursions in the neighbouring woods and hills. Various sports.

Libraries and Museums. The University Library is free to students; there is also a reading-room in the University. Picture Gallery. Prints, Coins, and Art Collections. Sculpture Gallery and Archæological Collection. Good Zoological Collection. Botanical Garden.

General Faculty Information. This is a smaller University, but excellent for Arts and Law students. There were in the Summer Session 1907, 1,086 students, of whom only thirty-three were foreigners. The Faculty of Theology is Protestant.

Women Students. Women are admitted as "Hörerinnen" without matriculation. There are, however, extremely few; in Summer Session 1907, there were only three.

Dates of Sessions. Winter Session, 21st October to 15th March; Summer Session,

Usual German regulations.

Degrees.

Medicine, 240 copies of dissertation and 301 marks fee.
 Law, 200 copies and 300 marks fee. Theology, 460 marks
 (including 200 marks for previously obtained Arts degree, if
 any) for degree of Dr. Theol.; 300 marks for degree of Lic.
 Theol. Arts, 250 copies of dissertation and 300 marks fee.

One hospital; several cliniques. There is no asylum.

Clinical Work.

F. T. A. Smith, 6 Schillerstrasse.

Hon. Ac. Co.

From time to time Vacation Courses are instituted in the Vacation Faculties of Medicine and Arts. For details apply to Secretary Courses of University.

Cost of Journey.

GROSSHERZ. ALBERT-LUDWIGS UNIVERSITÄT.

FREIBURG IN BRISGAU.

(Baden—1457.)

First matriculation fee, 20 marks; subsequent matricula- Matric. Fees. tion fee, 12 marks; ex-matriculation fee, 6 marks.

About 5 marks per weekly hour.

Class Fees.

Board, 100 to 150 marks per month. Room, with break- Cost of Living. fast, 25 to 35 marks per month. Dinner, from 80 pfngs. to 1.20 marks.

Healthy climate; very cold and dry in winter; hot in Climate. summer.

Very pleasant little town in beautiful surroundings. Theatre Attractions. in winter. Fine excursions in the Black Forest. Concerts. Tennis, skating, ski-ing, and all winter sports.

University Library (270,000 vols. and MSS.). Town Libraries and Archives. University Collections. Museums.

The Faculty of Divinity is Roman Catholic. There are General usually a number of English-speaking students in Freiburg. Information The classes in Medicine are excellent, though the opportunities and Clinical Work. for clinical work are not specially good. Some lectures in Law and Arts are of a very high standard. Among the lecturers may be mentioned—Criminal Law, Rich-Schmidt; Zoology, Weissmann; Philosophy, Rickett.

Most classes are open to women as "Hörerinnen."

Women Students.

The lectures for the Winter Session begin on the 15th October; for the Summer on the 15th April.

Dates of Sessions.

Professor Goldman, The University.

Hon. Ac. Co.

There are occasional Vacation Courses for Medicine. Apply to Consul.

Vacation Courses.

Single, £2. 7s. 4d.; return, £4. 2s. 10d.

Cost of Journey.

LUDWIGS UNIVERSITÄT.

GIESSEN.

(Hessen—1607.)

Matric. Fees.	Matriculation fee, 18 marks. Minors must show a letter from their parents or guardians authorising them to attend the University of Giessen.
Class Fees.	On an average, 4 marks per weekly hour.
Cost of Living.	Board, about 70 to 100 marks per month. Room, about 30 to 40 marks a month. Dinner, from 80 pence to 1.30 marks.
Climate.	Excellent climate; warm in summer.
Attractions.	The town is chiefly of modern origin, twenty-nine miles from Marburg and forty miles from Frankfurt. The surroundings are picturesque. Tennis, cycling, and riding. Boating on the Lahn river. Swimming.
Library and Museums.	Good University Library. Archaeological and Art Collections. Botanical Garden.
General Information.	Giessen University has on an average 1,200 students. Mathematics and the Veterinary classes are those most frequented. Students of this University are insured by the authorities to the tune of £600 for serious accidents or for serious illness due to infection or poisoning, plus 3 marks per day from the 57th day of recovery to the 200th. The Faculty of Divinity is Protestant.
Women Students.	Women are admitted as "Hospitanten" without matriculation, on addressing a written request to the Rector setting forth what subjects they intend studying. There is a small fee.
Dates of Sessions.	Winter, middle of October to middle of March; Summer, middle of April to middle of July.
Degrees.	Divinity, for Lic. Theol., fee of 240 marks; for Dr. Theol., fee of 460 marks; only 250 marks if the degree of Lic. Theol. already acquired. Law—fee, 433 marks. Medicine—fee, 320 marks. Arts and Science—fee, 325 marks.
Science.	There is an Agricultural Institute in connection with the classes, and an estate for Agricultural Experiments.
Clinical Work.	The opportunities for clinical work are not good.
Hon. Ac. Co.	None.
Vacation Courses.	None.
Cost of Journey.	Single, £2. 5s. 9d.; return, £3. 18s. 8d.

GEORG AUGUST UNIVERSITÄT.
GÖTTINGEN.

Fee for first matriculation, 18 marks ; if previously matriculated elsewhere in Germany, 12 marks ; fee for renewed matriculation in Göttingen, 1 mark ; fee for ex-matriculation, 5 marks.

On an average 5 marks per weekly hour.

Class Fees.

Boarding, with exclusive use of a sitting-room, 120 marks Cost of Living. per month. For one bedroom and one sitting-room, without board, from 90 to 140 marks per session with attendance. Breakfast (coffee and rolls) from 4 to 8 marks per semester. Dinner from 1 to 1.30 marks.

Good climate. Not so hot in summer as in many other Climate. towns, and in winter not so cold. Frost seldom sets in till after Christmas, and does not last long.

In winter, good theatre ; during May, opera ; in summer, Attractions. daily evening concerts in gardens ; in winter, in a hall. English-speaking Students' Club on Saturday nights. Tennis, football, and hockey. Pleasant excursions in Harz Mountains.

Municipal Museum of Antiquities (renowned) ; Collections Libraries and of Botany, Geology, Zoology, &c. University Library (700,000 Museums. vols. and 3,000 MSS.) ; one of the best in Germany ; commodious reading-rooms ; books lent out for four weeks at a time.

The Faculty of Law is specially well frequented. In General Divinity (Protestant) only the degree of Lic. Theol. is conferred Faculty Information. after the course, the degree of D. Theol. being usually given *honoris causa*. English-speaking students take out more specially the classes of Mathematics, Chemistry, and Physics.

Women are admitted to most classes as "Hospitanten" Women without matriculation. Students.

Winter Session, 16th October to 15th March ; Summer Dates of Session, third week in April to 1st of August. Sessions.

See under Kiel, regulations being similar.

Degrees.

Arts and Science, 240 copies of dissertation.

There are good opportunities for clinical work, there being Clinical a number of hospitals and cliniques. The newly erected Work. Ophthalmic Hospital is one of the finest in Germany.

There are a Laboratory for Agricultural Chemistry, an Science. estate for Experiments in Agriculture, and an Agricultural Institute, open to Science students. *There is in the Faculty of Science the only Chair of Aerial Construction and Navigation in Europe (Prof. Prandtl), with building and testing workshop, laboratory, and models of airships.*

G. J. Tamson, Esq., M.A. (Dublin), Ph.D. (Gött.), Lecturer Hon. Ac. Co. of English in the University, Göttingen.

The only Vacation Courses are in English for the use of German teachers. Courses.

About £2. 15s., via Dover and Ostend.

Cost of Journey.

KÖNIGLICHE UNIVERSITÄT.

GREIFSWALD.

(Prussia—1546)

Matric. Fees.	Matriculation fee, 11.20 marks if previously matriculated elsewhere; if not, 21 marks. Ex-matriculation fee, 10.55 marks.
Class Fees.	About 4 marks per weekly sessional hour.
Cost of Living.	Board, 80 to 100 marks a month.
Climate.	Sea climate; fairly equable.
Attractions.	Town rather picturesque, near the sea. Steamboats to Isle of Rügen. Stralsund near. Bathing, yachting.
Libraries and Museums.	University Library (160,000 vols. and MSS.). Some collections in connection with classes. Botanical Gardens.
General Information.	The standard at Greifswald is, rightly or wrongly, held not to be quite so high as in most German Universities. The Faculty of Medicine is the most frequented.
Women Students.	Women are admitted as "Hospitantinnen" to most classes.
Dates of Sessions.	Same as Berlin, <i>q. vide</i> .
Degrees.	Dr. Theol., 425 marks fee; Lic. Theol., 204 marks fee; Dr. Jur., 425 marks fee; Dr. Med., 425 marks fee; Dr. Phil., 340 marks fee.
Clinical Work.	Opportunities for clinical work are not brilliant, but the Medical institutes are fairly good.
Hon. Ac. Co.	None.
Vacation Courses.	From 5th to 24th August:—(1) In German, French, and English Languages and Literature; (2) Hygiene and Natural Science; (3) Psychology and Pedagogy; (4) History and Fine Arts. Entrance fee of 5 marks. Practical courses, 5 to 10 marks. Inclusive fee to lectures, 25 marks.
Cost of Journey.	

FRIEDRICH'S UNIVERSITÄT.

HALLE.

(Prussia—1502.)

Matric. Fees.	Matriculation fee for freshmen, 17 marks; for others, 13 marks; for subsequent matriculation in Halle, 8 marks; ex-matriculation fee, from 10 to 16 marks, according to the Faculty.
Class Fees.	About 4 marks per weekly sessional hour.

Board, from 80 marks per month. Room, with breakfast, Cost of Living. 40 marks per month. Dinner, on average, 1 mark.

Very good dry climate in winter; somewhat relaxing in Climate. summer.

Theatre, and occasional concerts. The town is rather dull. Attractions. Tennis and good skating. Swimming in the Saale. Boating. Cycling.

University Library (200,000 vols. and 850 MSS.); Ponickau Libraries and Library of Saxon Literature (50,000 vols. and 1,040 MSS.); Museums. Library of the Leopold Caroline Academy (50,000 vols. and 100 MSS.). Botanical Garden. Students' Library. Valuable Antiquarian Collections.

The University comprises Faculties of Law, Protestant General Divinity, Medicine, Arts; the latter comprising lectures on Information. many subjects generally included in a Faculty of Science. The Faculties of Divinity and Arts are specially good. There is an Agricultural Institute incorporated with the University (see under "Agriculture").

Women are admitted without matriculation to some classes. Women Students.

Winter, 15th October to 15th March; Summer, 15th April Dates of to 15th July. Sessions.

Degree fees are: In Arts, 240 marks; in Law, 350 marks; Degrees. in Divinity, 480 marks; in Medicine, 360 marks. In all Faculties 225 copies of the dissertation must be handed in.

There is a good-sized hospital, and also several cliniques. Clinical Work.

Halle is famous, amongst other things, for its School of Agriculture. Students on matriculating pay an extra fee of 6 marks over that for matriculating in Arts. Students thus "inscribed" in this agricultural "faculty group" generally number over 300 every session. There is no Faculty of Science in Halle.

Prof. Dr Albrecht Wagner, Heinrichstrasse 9.

Hon. Ac. Co.

None.

Vacation

Single, £2. 15s. 11d.; return, £4. 15s. 11d.

Courses.

Cost of

Journey.

RUPERTO CAROLA UNIVERSITÄT.

HEIDELBERG.

(Baden—1386.)

Matriculation fee for freshmen, 20 mks.; for others, 12 mks. Matric. Fees. Ex-matriculation fee, 10 mks.

On average, 5 mks. per weekly sessional hour.

Class Fees.

Board from 100 to 150 mks. a month. Room, 18 to 30 mks. per month. Dinner, 70 pf. to 1.15 mk. Cost of Living.

Climate.	Admirable climate, but somewhat hot in summer.
Attractions.	One of the prettiest towns in Europe. Magnificent surroundings in valleys of Neckar and Rhine. Small theatre and numerous concerts. Lectures of the "Hebbel" Verein. A few minutes train from Mannheim's famous Opera House and concerts. Swimming and rowing on the Neckar. Cycling.
Library and Museums.	Magnificent University Library (575,000 vols. and 3,600 MSS.), recently reorganised. Various collections in connection with classes. Botanical Garden.
General Information.	The Faculty of Divinity is Protestant. The University comprises in its teaching staff men of great merit, e.g., in Philosophy, Windelband; in Fine Arts, Thode; in Medicine, Krehl. Students pay an insurance premium of from 30 pfs. to 2 mks. per session.
Women Students.	Women are admitted to matriculation for the present as an experiment.
Dates of Sessions.	Mid-October to mid-March: Winter. Mid-April to mid-August: Summer.
Degrees.	Arts and Science: 200 copies of dissertation, and 350 mks. fee. Medicine: 200 copies, and from 370 to 550 mks. fee. Law: 200 copies, and 300 mks. fee. Divinity: 200 copies, and 300 mks. fee for Lic. Theol.; also given <i>honoris causa</i> .
Clinical Work.	There is a University Hospital with various cliniques (eyes, insanity, women); also a general hospital, an hospital for women, an hospital for children. There are also cliniques for diseases of the nose and of the ear. There is a special Dentistry School in the University, and good laboratories.
Science.	Numerous laboratories and collections; good observatory; agricultural museum. Class excursions to neighbouring big works, &c., are frequently organised.
Hon. Ac. Co.	Prof. Dr Hoops, Kaiserstrasse 12.
Vacation Courses.	There are, however, two sets of Vacation Courses, open to Heidelberg students.
	1. <i>In the Faculty of Medicine</i> , for four weeks in September and October; lectures and demonstrations in Gynaecology, Bacteriology, and Medicine.
	2. <i>In the Faculty of Science</i> , for six weeks from beginning of September to 15th October, Practical Chemistry.
	The latter course is divided into groups for beginners and more advanced students; the former for advanced students only. Good knowledge of German is required for these.
Cost of Journey.	Single, £2. 3s. 2d.; return, £3. 16s. 5d. From Leith via Rotterdam, and up the Rhine in steamer to Mannheim, thence train, £2. 12s.

HERZOG SÄCHSISCHE UNIVERSITÄT.

JENA.

(Thüringen—1548).

Matriculation fee, 20 marks.

Matric. Fees.

On an average 5 marks per weekly sessional hour.

Class Fees.

Board, from 80 to 100 marks per month. Room alone, Cost of Living.
70 to 90 marks a term. Dinner, from 60 pfns. to 1 mark.

Good healthy climate.

Climate.

A very pretty and picturesque old town. Theatre. Boating Attractions.
and swimming in the Saale and Leutra rivers. Concerts.
Pleasant excursions in the immediate surroundings and the
whole of Thüringen. Skating, football, tennis.University Library of nearly 200,000 vols. Botanical Libraries and
Garden. Collections in connection with the various classes. Museums.
Biggest Free Library in Germany (500 newspapers and
journals).The Faculty of Divinity is Protestant. There were in 1906 General
about 1,100 students in Jena. Most of the lectures are good, Information.
some of them excellent, e.g., in Theology, Wendt and Weinel ;
in Medicine, Riedel and Binswanger ; in Philosophy, Eucken ;
in Zoology, Haeckel ; in Chemistry, Know ; in Philology,
Delbrück ; in Physics, Winckelmann.

Women are admitted to most classes.

Women Students.

Mid-October to mid-March ; mid-April to mid-July.

Dates of Session.

See under Kiel.

Degrees.

For a small town the opportunities for clinical work are Clinical
remarkably good. There are a number of large, new general Work.
hospitals and cliniques (eyes, maternity, diseases of the skin,
venereal diseases, ears, nose, and throat). The Children's
Hospital and the Asylum are particularly well equipped.
There is also a Veterinary School.The laboratories are excellent. There is an Observatory, Science.
open to students, and special institutes of Zoology, Mineralogy,
Chemistry, Physics, and Geography. There are large Agri-
cultural Institutes. Big works in vicinity.

Professor W. Rein, Kahlaische Strasse.

Hon. Ac. Co.

There are excellent Vacation Courses from about the 4th Vacation
to the 18th of August. The entrance fee (to be paid on 5th
and 6th August) is 5 marks. A course of twelve lectures is 10
marks ; a course of six lectures, 5 marks. The course of
twelve lectures in Science is 15 marks ; the Practical Course
(2½ hours daily), 15 marks. The two courses (of twenty-four
lectures each) in German, 50 marks ; one course, 30 marks.
There is a reduction of one-half to those who have already

taken out the courses in previous years. The following are the usual subjects of lectures:—

1. *Science*.—Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Physiology, and Zoology.

2. *Education*.—History of Education, Method, Religious Education, Psychology of the Child, Impediments to Speech.

3. *Arts*.—Economics, German Literature and Culture, Philosophy.

4. *Languages*.—German, French, English.

5. *General*.—Various subjects.

From London, *via* Hook, £5. 2s.

Cost of
Journey.

CHRISTIAN ALBRECHT UNIVERSITY.

KIEL.

Matric. Fees. (a) 10.80 marks for matriculation; if no University has been previously attended, 18 marks. (b) 6 marks for ex-matriculation.

Class Fees. On an average, 4 marks per weekly hour. Thus, if four hours a week, the Class Fees will be 16 marks for the whole session.

Cost of Living. Approximate cost of board and residence, 100-160 marks per month, or £1. 5s. to £2 per week. Apply to University Beadle for addresses.

Climate. Sea-climate; neither very hot nor very cold.

Attractions. Two excellent theatres and several music-halls. Yachting and rowing clubs. Fine fyord for boating. Picturesque scenery in the near vicinity, in the "Holstein Switzerland." Football and riding. Sea-bathing. Kiel is the chief German naval base on the Baltic.

Libraries and Museums. Good University Library (265,000 vols.), with reading-room. Picture Gallery. Four Public Museums—Ethnography, Fine Arts, Antiquities, and Naval. Botanical Garden. Collections of Mineralogy, Archaeology, Zoology, and Ethnology.

General Faculty Information. All Faculties are very well organised, and the teaching staff is composed of first-rate men. The Faculties of Law and Medicine are specially good, the latter particularly for first, second, and third year men. There were in summer 1907 1,244 matriculated and 42 non-matriculated students.

Women Students. Ladies are admitted as "Hospitantes," viz., non-matriculated students, to most classes. One Professor in Divinity and two in Medicine refuse to admit them.

Granting of Degrees. 1. *Faculties of Arts and Science*.—Three years' course in some German University, one dissertation and examination in three subjects at student's own choice, and payment of 200 marks entitle to degree of *Ph.D.*

2. *Faculty of Medicine*.—One dissertation, and an oral examination (*colloquium*) in three subjects, and payment of 360 marks entitle to degree of M.D. British students must, before presenting themselves for examination, have been matriculated for at least one session in the University of Kiel, though special exception may be had from the German Government. For non-Germans the oral examination is *rigorosum* instead of *colloquium*, viz., practical, clinical, and theoretical, and extends over all branches of Medicine ; the fee is then 600 marks.

3. *Faculty of Law*.—Degree of *Dr. Jur.* is on much the same lines as under Faculties of Arts and Science. The fee is 450 marks, and British students are admitted on equal terms with German.

4. *Faculty of Divinity* (Protestant).—Degrees of *Lic. Theol.* and *D.D.* are granted to students who have completed three years at the University and served a parish two years. A dissertation and oral examination is necessary. Fee for *D.D.*, 450 marks ; for *Lic. Theol.*, 225 marks.

There are good opportunities for clinical work. The hospitals are excellent. There are no asylums.

Clinical Work.

There is a well-appointed Royal Engineering and Ship-building College. In Kiel or vicinity there are several famous shipbuilding yards, engine factories, and other big works. Excursions to some of these are frequently organised in connection with Science and Economy classes.

Prof. Dr R. Kron, Hohenbergstrasse 1, Kiel.

Hon. Ac. Co.

None.

Vacation Courses.

Single, £2. 15s. 4d. ; return, £4 14s. 9d.

Cost of

From Leith via Hamburg, about £2. 10s. (with food, Journey.
saloon).

Journey.

KÖNIGLICH ALBERTUS UNIVERSITÄT.

KÖNIGSBERG.

(*Prussia*—1545.)

Matriculation fee, 26 marks ; subsequent matriculation, 11 Matric. Fees. marks ; ex-matriculation fee, 9 marks.

About 5 marks per weekly hour.

Class Fees.

Board, from 85 to 110 marks per month, or 3 to 4 marks Cost of Living. a day.

Rather cold, but healthy and bracing.

Climate.

The second city in Prussia and great fortress. Theatre and Attractions. concerts. Fine gardens and parks. Steamboat trips. Yachting and sea bathing.

Libraries and Museums.	Royal University Library (250,000 vols. and 1,100 MSS.). Royal State Archives. Art and Historical Collections. Town Museum of Pictures. Botanical Garden. Observatory. Fine Zoological Museum.
General Information.	The Faculties are Divinity (Protestant), Medicine, Law, Arts, and a special Faculty of Arts, comprising lectures on music, elocution, fencing, riding, the art of memory, &c. The Medical Faculty is of good repute.
Dates of Sessions.	Winter, 15th October; Summer, 15th April. The Academic Year begins on the 15th April.
Women Students.	Women are admitted to most lectures, the exceptions being exclusively in the Faculty of Medicine.
Degrees.	The Degree fees are: In Divinity, 490 marks; in Law, 418 marks; in Medicine, 448 marks; in Arts, 240 marks. In all Faculties 240 copies of the dissertation must be given.
Clinical Work.	Hospitals are good, and opportunities for clinical work are abundant.
Hon. Ac. Co.	None at present.
Vacation Courses.	There are Vacation Courses in summer. Fee, 15 marks. Subjects: History and Philosophy of Religion; German Language, Literature, and Art; French and English Language, Literature, and Phonetics. Special language classes for foreigners. These courses are not held every year.
Cost of Journey.	

UNIVERSITÄT.

L E I P Z I G.

(Saxony—1409.)

Matric. and Class Fees.	Usual German regulation and fees.
Cost of Living.	From 100 mrks. a month.
Climate.	Good climate: pleasant in winter; rather heavy and stifling in summer.
Attractions.	One of the most prominent literary and musical centres of Europe. Quaint old mediæval town, with fine, vast modern suburbs. All the attractions of a large city. Fine theatres and concerts. Possesses probably the best School of Music (Conservatorium) in the world.
Libraries and Museums.	University Library (founded 1543—with 550,000 vols. and 6,000 MSS.). Fine Geological Collections and Library (speci-ally Palæontology). Law Courts Library (145,000 vols.—one

of finest German and foreign legal libraries extant). Town Library (126,000 vols.). Peters' Musical Library (finest in Europe). Town Archives. Museum of Fine Art. Town Museum of History and Ethnography. Printing Museum. Thirteen academies and learned societies, many with good libraries.

The University has over 5,000 students and hearers, and is in most respects the best school in Germany, after Berlin. There are Faculties of Divinity (Protestant), Law, Medicine, Arts (Philosophy and Science). The Faculty of Medicine is not so well frequented. The Faculty of Law is one of the best on the Continent, this being due not perhaps so much to the classes themselves as to the magnificent Law Library. The Faculty of Arts comprises in its staff some of the best German thinkers—*e.g.*, Wundt in Philosophy and Lamprecht in History. The University Laboratories, Institutes, and Collections are well ordered and appointed. While there are good classes in various scientific subjects in Leipzig, the average Science and Engineering student will probably find the Technical College at Dresden (Saxony) better suited to his needs.

Usual German regulations.

Degrees.

The Winter Session starts about the 15th of October, and the Summer Session about the 15th of April.

Dates of Sessions.

There are good opportunities for clinical work.

Clinical Work.

None.

Vacation Courses.

There is no regular Consul at present, but Professor Dr Hon. Ac. Co. Zirkel, Universität, is acting as Consul *ad interim*.

Single, £2. 17s. 10d.; return, £4. 19s. 9d.

Cost of Journey.

UNIVERSITÄT.

M A R B U R G.

(Hessen—1527).

Same as Giessen.

Matric Fees.

Same as Giessen.

Class Fees.

Excellent climate; warm in summer.

Climate.

Board, inclusive, 100 marks per month. Room and breakfast, 50 to 55 marks a month. Dinner, from 90 pfngs. to 1.30 marks.

Cost of Living.

Attractions.	Pleasant and interesting old town. Magnificent forests in immediate vicinity. Boating and swimming in the Lahn river. Tennis and riding (horses for hire very cheap). Rather hilly for cycling. The town gives two dinners to foreigners in July and August.
Library and Museums.	Good University Library, for use of which foreign students must find caution. Geological and Zoological Collections. Botanical Garden. Observatory.
General Information.	Marburg is well frequented by English-speaking students, the majority of them being Divinity men (<i>cf.</i> Professors Jensen, Budde, Heermann, and Weiss).
Women Students.	Same as Giessen.
Dates of Sessions.	Winter, middle of October to middle of March ; Summer, middle of April to middle of July.
Degrees.	Same as Giessen.
Clinical Work.	There is one hospital in connection with the University and several special cliniques, including one for Dentistry. But opportunities for clinical work are not very good, though some of the lecturers in Medicine are excellent.
Hon. Ac. Co.	Professor Dr Wilhelm Viëtor, The University.
Vacation Courses.	There are important Vacation Courses at Marburg, the first series being in July, and the second in August, in each year. Names must be handed in on or before the 1st of each month, otherwise a fine of 3 marks is incurred. Conditions for inscription to these courses are the same as for matriculation ; women, however, being here on an equality with men. The fee for each course is 40 marks ; for both, 60 marks. Lectures are usually given in the following subjects :—
	(a) <i>German</i> .—Phonetics, Method, Literature, History of the Language, History, Conversation.
	(b) <i>French</i> .—Phonetics, Conversation, Literature.
	(c) <i>English</i> .—Phonetics, Conversation, Literature.
	(d) <i>Psychology and Physiology</i> .
	(e) <i>Italian</i> .
	(f) <i>History of Art</i> .—Elocution.
	There are preliminary courses in German Language and Literature for foreigners from Whitsuntide onwards ; followed, if desired, by an examination by Professor Viëtor. Fee for three weeks' course of thirty hours, 20 marks ; for a four weeks' course of forty hours, 30 marks.
Cost of Journey.	Single, £2. 7s. 8d. ; return, £4. 2s. 4d.

LUDWIG-MAXIMILIANS UNIVERSITÄT.

M U N I C H.

(Bavaria.)

(a) 20 marks for matriculation ; (b) 4 marks for ex-matriculation (7 marks the year before an examination). Matric. Fees.

On an average 4 marks per weekly hour.

Class Fees.

On an average 20 marks a week would cover everything. Cost of Living. Board from 90 to 150 marks a month. Room alone, 20 to 40 marks a month. Dinner from .80 to 1.50 mark.

Climate excellent, though colder in winter. In summer Climate. Munich is the coolest of the larger University towns.

Munich is, with Berlin, the chief centre of German art, Attractions. drama, and music ; at most theatres and concerts there are great reductions in price for students. It also offers an excellent centre for magnificent tours in the Bavarian and Austrian Alps. Plenty of skating.

Magnificent museums of every description. Royal Lib- Libraries and raries, Academy of Science, and numerous institutes. The Museums. University Library is excellent, and open to students on payment of 3.50 marks on matriculating.

The University is one of the foremost in Germany, and all General Faculties in it are excellently organised, the Medical Faculty Faculty especially so. The Faculty of Theology is Roman Catholic. Information. In the Faculty of Science it is only necessary to mention the name of Professor Röntgen. Any lectures may be attended three times as guest without paying a fee.

No woman who is a foreigner can matriculate, but she may induce the authorities to give her a permit to take out classes and degrees in Arts and in Science. There is a special Women's Committee, Schnorr Strasse 6 II., prepared to give all information *re* classes, lodgings, &c.

Winter Session, 21st October to 15th March ; Summer, 20th April to 31st July. Academic holidays, from 23rd December to 2nd January, and a week-end at Pfingsten.

See under.

Degrees.

There are the following institutions in connection with the Clinical Medical Faculty :—1. Reisingerianum (12 lecturers) ; 2. Hygienisches Institut (3 lecturers) ; 3. Pathological Institute (Dr v. Bollenger and 3 lecturers) ; 4. Pharmakologisches Institut (3 lecturers) ; 5. Medico-clinical Institute (4 lecturers) ; 6. Chirurgo-clinical Institute (5 lecturers) ; 7. Ophthalmologische Klinik (5 lecturers) ; 8. Psychiatrische Klinik (7 lecturers) ; 9. Otiatische Klinik (3 lecturers) ; 10. Dental Institute (5 lecturers) ; 11. Medical Poliklinik (4 lecturers) ; 12. Paediatrische Work.

Poliklinik (3 lecturers); 13. Chirurgische Poliklinik (4 lecturers); 14. Two Maternity Kliniks (v. Vinckel and 1 lecturer; Klein and 1 lecturer); 15. Skin Diseases Klinik (2 lecturers); 16. Ear Diseases Klinik; 17. Larynx and Throat Diseases Klinik; 18. Orthopädische Poliklinik.

There are also Museums of Surgery, Ophthalmia, Anatomy, and Anthropology. There are also the following:—1. Physiological Institute; 2. Town's Hospital; 3. Women's Hospital; 4. Children's Hospital.

Science and Engineering. The following institutions are to be noted:—1. Physics Institute; 2. Geological Institute; 3. Mineralogical Institute; 4. Agricultural Chemistry Institute; 5. Botanical Laboratory and Museum; 6. Zoological Museum.

Open to students under certain conditions are the following:—1. School of Forestry; 2. Meteorological Institute; 3. Observatory; and many other collections and laboratories.

Hon. Ac. Co. Professor Dr Ernst Weinschenk, Director of Petrological Institute, Alte Academie.

Vacation Courses. None.

Cost of Journey. Single, £3. 7s. 5d.; return, £6. 2s.

KÖNIGLICHE UNIVERSITÄT.

MÜNSTER.

(*Westphalia—1771.*)

Matric. Fees. Matriculation fee, 16 marks; subsequent matriculation, 12 marks; ex-matriculation fee, 10 and 16 marks.

Class Fees. From 4 to 5 marks per weekly sessional hour.

Cost of Living. Board, from 75 to 100 marks a month.

Climate. Temperate climate, healthy.

Attractions. An old cathedral town and military centre. Fine boulevards. Caffee-gartens and military concerts. Cycling in the flat Westphalian plain. Various sports. Swimming.

Libraries and Museums. Royal Pauline Library (nearly 200,000 vols. and MSS.). Archives of Westphalia. Museum of Ecclesiastical Antiquities. Art Collection. Botanical and Zoological Collections.

General Information. The Faculties are Divinity, Law, Arts and Science, Medicine, the latter with separate "faculty groups" in Pharmacy and Dentistry. The University is specially renowned for its Faculty of Divinity, which is Roman Catholic. The other Faculties have been recently reorganised.

Degrees. Degree fees in Divinity, 240 marks; in Arts, 340 marks.

The "Quaestur" not having answered repeated inquiries on this point, no information can be given. Women Students.

Münster is not a large town, but opportunities for clinical work are relatively fairly good. Clinical Work.

None.

Hon. Ac. Co.

None.

Vacation Courses.

Single, £1. 17s. ; return, £2. 18s. 2d.

Cost of Journey.

UNIVERSITÄT.

R O S T O C K.

(*Mecklenburg—1419.*)

Matriculation fee, 18 marks for freshers; 12 marks for Matric. Fees. students previously matriculated elsewhere; 4 marks on second or subsequent matriculation at Rostock; ex-matriculation, 8 marks.

On average, 4 marks per weekly hour.

Class Fees.

Boarding is unusual. Room, with attendance, from 12 to 30 marks a month. Dinner, from 80 pfngs. to 1.25 marks.

Sea climate, fairly temperate.

Climate.

Good theatre in winter, with reductions for students. Many Attractions. concerts and popular lectures. Rowing on the river Warnow. Yachting on the Breitling Gulf and the Baltic. Tennis, football, and cycling. Interesting old town. In the immediate vicinity the great sea-baths of Warnemünde.

University Library of 200,000 vols. and 800 MSS. Museum. Library and Geological and Mineralogical Collections. Museum of Art and Museums. Antiquities. Botanical Garden and Museum.

The Faculty of Divinity is Protestant. This is a small University with only about 700 students.

General Faculty Information.

Women are admitted to nearly all classes.

Women Students.

Winter Session, 15th October to 15th March; Summer Session, Dates of Sessions.

Medicine, 350 marks. Law, 360 marks. Arts, 250 marks. Degree Fees. Theology—Lic. Theol., 250 marks; Dr. Theol., 450 marks.

There are good hospitals. The following are the principal medical institutes:—Anatomisches Inst.; Physiologisches Inst.; Pathologisches Inst.; Physiol-chemisches Inst.; Hygienisches Inst. University Hospital. Chirurgische Klinik. Medizinische

Klinik. Hospital for Diseases of the Skin ; of the Eye ; of the Ear ; of Women ; of the Nervous System.

Hon. Ac. Co.

None.

Vacation Courses.

None.

Cost of Journey.

Single, £2. 19s. 10d. ; return, £5. 3s. 9d.

KAISER WILHELM'S UNIVERSITÄT.

S T R A S S B U R G.

(*Alsace—1567.*)

Matric. Fees. First matriculation fee, 20 marks ; subsequent matriculation, 10 marks ; ex-matriculation fee, 10 marks.

Class Fees.

4 and 5 marks per weekly sessional hour.

Cost of Living.

Board, from 80 to 110 marks per month. There is a "stift" or residence for Divinity men, 40 marks a month.

Climate.

Excellent and temperate climate.

Attractions.

Interesting and agreeable town, within two hours' journey of the Alps ; situated just between the Vosges and the Black Forest. Excellent theatre and concerts. Swimming in the Rhine. Various sports. Fine gardens and parks.

Libraries and Museums.

University Library (900,000 vols.). Town and State Archives. Town Library (110,000 vols.). Observatory. Museum of Natural History. Various University Collections.

General Information.

There are two Faculties of Divinity, one Roman Catholic and the other Protestant. There is a Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Science, which enjoys a specially good reputation. There is a Residential College for Protestant Divinity students (Collegium Wilhelmitanum, 1543) costing 50 marks a month, with fine library. Write about a year in advance to Prof. D. Nowack, Theologisches Studienstift von S. Wilhelm.

Women Students.

Women are admitted to attend lectures as "Hospitantes."

Dates of Sessions.

The Winter Session begins about the 15th October, and the Summer Session about the 15th April. The Academic year begins on 1st April.

Degrees.

Usual German regulations. An intending "privat-docent" is not under obligation to get his thesis printed.

Hon. Ac. Co.

Mr Skemp, 26 Universität Strasse.

Cost of Journey.

EBERHARD-KARLS UNIVERSITÄT.

TÜBINGEN.

(Wurtemberg—1472.)

Matriculation fee, 17.50 marks for freshmen; 11.90 marks Matric. Fees. for students previously matriculated elsewhere; 3.75 marks for repeated matriculation at Tübingen University.

4 or 5 marks per weekly sessional hour.

Class Fees.

Boarding is unusual. Room, with attendance, from 40 to Cost of Living. 100 marks per term. Dinner in restaurants from 50 to 90 pfniigs.; dearest near the river and in new quarter of the town. A list of rooms may be had from the University office.

Good; winter cold.

Climate.

Skating and skiing in abundance; swimming, tennis, riding. Attractions. Excursions to Black Forest and down the Neckar valley.

Excellent concerts. Nearly every evening there are popular lectures on all kinds of subjects; some free, others with 1 mark entrance fee.

Excellent University Library; Museum Library; magnific- Libraries and cent Library in Stuttgart, a short distance by rail. Museums.

There is a Roman Catholic and also a Protestant Faculty General Faculty of Divinity. This University may be strongly recommended to Arts students. Information.

Non-German women are admitted as "Hörerinnen" without Women matriculation; they pay a varying entrance fee, no greater than Students. 3 marks.

Winter Session, 16th October to 14th March; Summer Session, 16th April to 14th August. Dates of Sessions.

See under Kiel, regulations being similar.

Degrees.

Arts, 305 marks (in Economics, 345 marks); Science, 125 copies of dissertation and 305 marks fee; Medicine, 200 copies of dissertation and 305 marks fee.

The opportunities for clinical work are, of course, not so Clinical good as in a larger town, but the Medical Faculty is excellent for Work. first, second, and even third year men. There is no general hospital, but there are several special cliniques.

There are good chemical and physical laboratories for the Science. use of advanced students. The fee is about 50 marks.

At present none. Steps are being taken to fill the vacancy. Hon. Ac. Co.

There are no Vacation Courses in the usual sense; but Vacation from the 26th September to 17th October there are two courses Courses. in Anatomy, Gynaecology, Physiology, and Diseases of the Eye, under Prof. Dr Grunert (of the "Augenklinik") and Dr Bürker (of the Physiol. Instit.). For details apply to these.

Cost of Journey.

KÖNIGL. JULIUS-MAXIMILIANS UNIVERSITÄT.

WÜRZBURG.

(On the Main—1402).

Matric. Fee.	Matriculation fee, 14 marks; subsequent matriculation, 10.50 marks; ex-matriculation fee, 4 marks.
Class Fees.	From 4 to 5 marks per weekly hour.
Cost of Living.	From 80 to 110 marks per month. Room only and dining out comes to about 20 marks cheaper.
Climate.	Good mild climate.
Attractions.	One of Germany's most ancient and interesting towns. Concerts and coffee gartens. Swimming and boating on the Maine. Cycling. Pleasant excursions in the Main valley.
Libraries and Museums.	University Library (over 300,000 vols.). Franconian Archives. Botanical Garden. Very fine natural history and medical collections.
General Information.	The University comprises Faculties of Divinity, Law, Arts, Science, and Medicine. The School of Medicine in Würzburg is extremely good, and the work done is of a very high order. The Faculty of Law is of least importance.
Degrees.	In Arts and Medicine 165 copies of dissertation are required; in Law, Science, and Divinity only 140 copies. Degree fee in all Faculties is 300 marks.
Dates of Sessions.	Winter, 21st October to 15th March; Summer, 21st April to 15th July.
Women Students.	Women are admitted without matriculation to most classes.
Clinical Work.	While opportunities for clinical work are obviously not so good as in a large city, they are quite fair, there being large and modern hospitals and several special cliniques.
Science.	The classes and laboratories in Mineralogy are remarkably good.
Hon. Ac. Co.	None at present.
Vacation Courses.	None.
Cost of Journey.	Single, £2. 6s. 4d.; return, £4. 2s. 10d.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

GENERAL REMARKS ON STUDY IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

1. Generally speaking, the cost of living will be found a little higher in Austria-Hungary than in Germany.
 2. Fees, matriculation, and degree regulations follow the same lines as in Germany.
 3. The German spoken in Austria is somewhat hard and guttural.
 4. (a) The people in Austria will be found extremely gay, affable, and kind. Life is always very lively, full of brilliance and variety. Music is very popular.
(b) The Hungarians are a most interesting and sympathetic people, whose political genius lies on lines closely akin to our own, and who are full of genuine sympathy for the British people.
 5. Vienna is to be specially commended to the attention of medicals. Men engaged in research work in Law, History, and Sociology will find the Austro-Hungarian Universities a most fruitful field of work.
 6. For the sum of £1 for a gun licence shooting of any game may be indulged in anywhere on Austrian territory (except, of course, during the close season). This applies also to fishing.
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I. AUSTRIAN UNIVERSITIES.

K. K. FRANZ-JOSEFS UNIVERSITÄT.

CZERNOWITZ.

(*Austria—1875.*)

Matriculation fee, 10 krn. No ex-matriculation fee.	Matric. Fees.
About 2 to 2.50 krn. per weekly hour.	Class Fees.
Comparatively speaking, very cheap.	Cost of Living.
Rather unequal; little rain; very cold in winter.	Climate.
Interesting small town. Military concerts. Riding. Swimming and boating on the Pruth river.	Attractions.
University Library (110,000 vols.). Botanical Garden. Libraries and Collections of Zoology, Mineralogy, and Numismatics.	Museums.

General Information.

Czernowitz is a new University, and has a comparatively small number of students. The Faculty of Divinity is of the Greek Orthodox Church. The Faculty of Law is very well organised. There is no Faculty of Medicine.

Women Students.

Women are admitted as "Hospitantinnen."

Date of Sessions.

Winter Session: from 1st October to 28th February.
Summer Session: from 1st April to end of July.

Science.

There are very good new Laboratories for Chemistry, Physics, Mineralogy, and Zoology.

Hon. Ac. Co.

None.

Vacation Courses.

None.

Cost of Journey.

About £4.

K. K. LEOPOLD FRANZENS UNIVERSITÄT.

INNSBRUCK.

(*Austria—1673-4.*)

Matric. Fee.

Matriculation fee, 10 krn.

Class Fees.

From 2 to 3 krn. per weekly hour. A good many free lectures.

Cost of Living.

Considerably cheaper than, e.g., Salzburg.

Climate.

Alpine climate.

Attractions.

A most interesting little town, capital of the Tirol, amidst the most magnificent Alpine scenery. Swimming, mountaineering, skiing. Centre of superb excursions. Concerts and theatre.

Libraries and Museums.

University Library (between 140,000 and 150,000 vols.). Tiroler Landes Museum. Ferdinandeum (historical and natural history). Provincial Archives. Various collections. Meteorological Observatory.

General Information.

The University is a Catholic one, though it is perfectly open to students of all denominations. Some of the Professors are known to be "Liberal," and generally it may be said that the Catholic bias or atmosphere is reduced to a minimum. The University has had troublous times—politically and otherwise—but it is making steady progress. The Faculty of Medicine has a very good reputation, and is far away the most frequented.

Women Students.

It is believed that women are not admitted, at any rate to most classes, but definite information on this point has not come in.

Dates of Session.

Winter: 1st October to the Wednesday before Palm Sunday.

Although the lectures in Medicine are for the most part Clinical very good, there are not very brilliant opportunities for clinical work.

None at present.

Hon. Ac. Co.

None.

Vacation Courses.

Single, £3. 15s. 9d. ; return, £7. 2s.

Cost of Journey.

C. K. UNIVERSITÄ KARLO-FERDINANDOW.

K. K. KARL FERDINANDS UNIVERSITÄT.

PRAGUE.

(*Austria—1348.*)

Matriculation fee, 10 krn. No ex-matriculation fee. Matric. Fee.

On an average 2.10 krn. per weekly hour; more for practical Class Fees. classes.

From 3.50 to 6 krn. a day.

Cost of Living.

Excellent and healthy climate; warm in summer.

Climate.

Three German and two Czech theatres; concerts in great variety. Magnificent town and surrounding country. Riding and cycling. Swimming and rowing on the Moldow river. Various sports.

The University Library contains over 214,000 vols. and MSS.; in the Collegium Clementinum excellent collections of natural history. Observatory. Picture Galleries in the Rudolfinum Museum. Bohemian Museum of Antiquities, with Library. Horticultural Gardens. Various Art Galleries. Botanical Gardens.

The University (the oldest in Central Europe) is divided into two parts—the German University and the Czech University—of which, in view of the language question, the former only as a rule is used by British students. The Faculty of Law is in the Collegium Clementinum; the Faculty of Divinity is Protestant. There is a Veterinary Institute. *Best place in Europe for Criminology.*

Women are admitted as “Hospitantinnen.”

Women Students.

Beginning of October to end of March—Winter Session. 27th April to end of July—Summer Session.

Dates of Session.

Opportunities for clinical work are abundant. There are the following hospitals:—Town Hospital, Military Hospital, Maternity Hospital, Children’s Hospital, Commercial Hospital, and several cliniques. Cliniques are given in German for students attending the German part of the University.

Degrees.	Usual Austrian regulations.
Science.	Laboratories and scientific collections are both numerous and well appointed.
Hon. Ac. Co.	None at present.
Vacation Courses.	None.
Cost of Journey.	Single, £3. 15s. 8d. ; return, £6. 14s. 10d.

SOMMER HOCHSCHULE.

S A L Z B U R G.

(Upper Austria.)

Matric. Fee.	Matriculation fee, 1 krn. No ex-matriculation fee.
Class Fees.	On an average 50 hellers per one hour's lecture. Thus a course of four lectures = 2 krn. ; one of from eight to ten hours = 4 krn.
Cost of Living.	Board about 50 krn. per fortnight. Addresses from the interim Consul.
Climate.	Alpine climate, bracing.
Attractions.	One theatre ; concerts ; Kurhaus ; shooting and fishing free all over province with a £1 pass ; magnificent excursions and mountain climbing in the High Alps in the immediate vicinity ; cycling ; swimming ; visits to salt mines. Reduced fares for students on local rail and tramways.
Libraries and Museums.	University Library of over 90,000 vols. Fine Historical Museum, with Library (30,000 vols.). Mineralogical collection. Public Library ; reading-room for students. Several convent libraries.
General Information.	The University of Salzburg ceased to exist in 1760. The present courses are an effort on the part of Liberal Germans and Austrians to revive it as a free, non-Catholic University. The lectures are given by leading Professors in German and Austrian Universities, and in variety and excellence surpass most of the Continental vacation courses. No instruction in German is given in connection with the course, and acquaintance with the language is essential if profit is to be derived from the lectures. There is a Roman Catholic Faculty of Divinity in Salzburg.
Subject of Lectures.	(1) Arts Group—Literature (German, French, English), History, Philosophy, Law, and Art. (2) Science Group—Botany and Geology (with excursions), Physics, Zoology, Hygiene, Electricity.

Women students are admitted on equal terms with men. Women Students. There is a special Ladies' Committee for their reception and to find them suitable board.

From 1st to 15th September.

Date of Course

(*Interim*) Herr Max Swatschek, Ludwig Viktor Platz 5.

Hon. Ac. Co.

Single, £3. 15s. 4d. ; return, £6. 17s. 10d.

Cost of Journey.

KAIERSLICH-KÖNIGLICHE UNIVERSITÄT.

VIENNA.

(*Austria—1365.*)

Matriculation fee, 10 krn. No ex-matriculation fee.

Matric. Fee.

On an average 2.10 krn. per weekly hours; special and Class Fees. practical classes often more.

Board, inclusive, from 25 to 42 krn. a week. Private rooms, Cost of Living. according to size and quarter of the town, from £1 to £3 a month. There is a Mensa Academica which serves lunch and dinner at very low prices.

The climate is very bracing; in spring, cold winds.

Climate.

One of the most brilliant and attractive cities in the world. Attractions. Number of first-class theatres, e.g., Burgtheater, reckoned the first dramatic stage in Europe, Operntheater, &c. Magnificent opportunities for music and art. In winter, skating, skiing on neighbouring mountains, football. Boating, swimming, tennis. Excursions on the Danube and into the mountains in the vicinity.

The University Library (300,000 vols.) ; the Imperial Library (500,000 vols. and number priceless MSS.). Magnificent picture galleries, ancient and modern; art collections. The "Naturhistorische Museum" contains probably the finest zoological collection in the world, also collections of botany, mineralogy, ethnography, &c. Scientific collections excellent.

Though the teaching staff in every faculty is remarkably brilliant, the University of Vienna is above all famed for its School of Medicine; there are always a number of English medical students and graduates, so that *there are special classes and cliniques given in English.* There is a special course of Pharmacy. Students of Science will find the Technische Hochschule probably better than the University itself. The Faculty of Divinity is Roman Catholic. There is, however, a second (Protestant) Faculty.

Libraries and Museums.

General Information.

Women are admitted as "Hospitantinnen" on payment of a small inscription fee; they are not very numerous.

Students.

Beginning of October to mid-March—Winter; mid-April to end of July—Summer.

Dates of Session.

Clinical Work.	There is hardly a town in Europe where there are better opportunities for clinical work. All the great hospitals and asylums are open to students.
Science.	There are excellent Laboratories for Science men, <i>vide</i> "Technische Hochschule"; for Agriculture men, <i>vide</i> "Hochschule für Bodenkultur."
Hon. Ac. Co.	Dr Gustav Scheu, VII. 2, Mariahilfstrasse 8.
Vacation Courses.	None, except some medical classes in English from time to time; inquire at University "Quästur."
Cost of Journey.	Single, £4. 7s. 10d.; return, £6. 2s. 10d.

OTHER AUSTRIAN UNIVERSITIES.

CRACOW.

(Universytet Jagiellonski—1349.)

Polish University. Fees, climate, and dates as at Lemberg. Cracow is the ancient capital of Poland, before Warsaw, and most interesting. Europe's greatest salt mines in the vicinity. Fine promenades. Boating and swimming on the Vistula and Rudow. Theatres, concerts, winter sports. University Library (210,000 vols.) one of the oldest and finest in the Dual Monarchy; Czartarisky Library; Landes Library. Fine Museum of Arts. Observatory. Technical and Industrial Museum. Science Academy collections. Archæological Museum. The Faculty of Medicine is of some renown. There is also a School of Pharmacy. Opportunities for clinical work are abundant.

GRAZ.

(K. K. Karl Franzens Universität—1586.)

German University. Matriculation fees, 10 kr. Class fees, 2.10 kr. per weekly hour. Temperate climate. One of Austria's prettiest towns. Theatre, concerts. Rowing, swimming, and cycling. Picturesque environs. University Library (140,000 vols.). Picture Gallery. Joanneum Museum of Natural Science. The Faculty of Divinity is Roman Catholic. Women are admitted as "Hospitantinnen." Winter Session: 1st October to 8th April. Summer Session: end of April to end of July. Opportunities for clinical work not very good. There is also a Technical College.

LEMBERG.

(K. K. Franzens Universität).

Polish University. Matriculation fee, 10 kr. Class fees from 2 to 3 kr. per weekly hour. Climate cold in winter,

temperate to hot in summer. Theatre and concerts ; riding, sledging, skating. Fine collections of Natural History. Important historical collections and library in Ossolinsky Institute. University Library (140,000 vols. and MSS.). The Faculty of Medicine is of recent institution and imperfectly equipped. The Faculty of Law is most frequented. There are good Engineering Laboratories, a good School of Gynæcology, a Technical College, and a Forestry School. Winter Session lasts from beginning of October to end of March.

II. HUNGARIAN UNIVERSITIES.

KIRÁLYI MAGYAR TUDOMANY-EGYETEM.

BUDAPEST.

(*Hungary.*)

Matriculation fee, 10 krn. No ex-matriculation fee.

Matric. Fees.

General fee giving right to any and all the classes in one Class Fees. session (except some practical and laboratory courses), £3.

Boarding is unusual. Rooms from £1. 10s. to £2 per Cost of Living, month. Dinner in *abonnement* per month, £1 to £2 ; supper in *abonnement* per month, 10s. ; breakfast, 5s. to 6s. monthly. These rates obtain in the Special Restaurants for students.

Rain is very rare, but in winter snow is heavy. Sunshine Climate. plentiful.

Eight theatres, numerous concerts and variety halls, and Attractions. coffee-gardens. Magnificent city. Swimming and rowing on the Danube. Various sports. Popular lectures frequent and almost gratis. Riding.

University Library (300,000 vols.). National Museum and Libraries and Library. Academy Library. Academy Museum of Fine Arts. Museums. Various scientific collections. Agricultural Museum. Pedagogic Museum. Botanical and Zoological Gardens.

For those who can conquer the language difficulty Budapest General offers many advantages. The following are some of the dis- Information. tinguished names on the professorial staff :—Vecsey (Roman Law), Vambèry (Oriental Languages), Ballagi (History), Kmety (Constitutional Law), &c. There are both Protestant and Roman Catholic classes. THERE IS A UNIVERSITY UNION (Egyetemi Kör) ; fee, 4s. a year.

Women are admitted to the Faculties of Arts, Science, and Women Medicine on equal terms with men. Students.

The Winter Session begins in mid-September, the Summer Session in mid-April. Dates of Sessions.

There are many large hospitals and cliniques.

Clinical Work.

Science.	Laboratories are well equipped, <i>vide</i> Technical Colleges.
Hon. Ac. Co.	The Rev. Jas. T. Webster, M.A. (Edin.), V. Hold-utcza 17.
Cost of Journey.	Single, £5. 6s.; return, £10. 0s. 9d.

KIR. MAGYAR FERENCZ-JOZSEF TUDOMANY EGYETEM.

KOLOZSVÀR (or KLAUSENBURG).

(Hungary—1872.)

Matric. Fee.	Similar to Budapest.
Class Fees.	Similar to Budapest.
Cost of Living.	Slightly cheaper than Budapest. There is a very cheap Mensa Academica.
Climate.	Good climate; temperate.
Attractions.	Kolozsvàr is an interesting little town, the winter residence of the Transylvanian aristocracy. Concerts and theatre. Various winter and summer sports. Interesting excursions.
Libraries and Museums.	The University Library is quite modern and growing. There are excellent collections in connection with the various "seminars" and institutes. Fine town museum and botanical garden.
General Information.	Kolozsvàr is a new University, specially designed for scientific work. The Faculty of Science is in consequence specially well organised and developed. There is no Faculty of Divinity. There is an association similar to a University Union; mutual self-help societies exist in all Faculties. There is a special institute for Pharmacy.
Women Students.	<i>Vide</i> Budapest.
Dates of Sessions.	<i>Vide</i> Budapest.
Clinical Work.	There are several excellent cliniques, but there is a lack of large general hospitals.
Science.	The Laboratories are modern and extremely well equipped. Engineering especially is well cared for.
Hon. Ac. Co.	The Budapest Consul acts for Kolozsvàr also.
Vacation Courses.	None.
Cost of Journey.	Almost the same as Budapest.

OTHER HUNGARIAN UNIVERSITIES.**AGRAM, or ZAGREB.**

(Kralj Sveučilište Franje Josipa I.—1776.)

Croatian University. Faculties of Science, Pharmacy, Arts, and Law—the latter excellent. Fine collections of Natural History and Archæology. Library and Art collections of Slavonic Academy. Provincial Archives. University Library (100,000 vols.). Matriculation fee, 10 kr.; Class fees, 2 kr. per weekly hour; Degree fees from 24 to 120 kr. Climate fairly good, subject to earthquakes. Women admitted as “Hospitantinnen” to most classes.

NAGYVÁRAD, or GROSSWARDEIN.

(Kir. Jágakadémia—1788.)

Hungarian Faculty of Law. Matriculation fee, 6 krn.; Class fees, 2 krn. per weekly hour, with a minimum of 20 weekly hours; Exam. fee, 16 kr. 80; Degree fee, 40 krn. Library of 15,000 vols. Women are admitted to the classes.

SWITZERLAND.

GENERAL REMARKS ON STUDY IN SWITZERLAND.

(a) Conditions for matriculation, class fees, and degrees are in general similar to those obtaining in Germany. Passports must, however, be stamped at a Swiss Consulate or Legation in Britain. Natives of countries where any form of compulsory military service exists must produce papers showing that they are not evading such service. Channel Islands men please note.

(b) Women are admitted to matriculation in all Swiss Universities.

(c) Although in the towns board may be had at reasonable enough cost, it should not be forgotten that little extras cost very dear in Switzerland, owing to the almost prohibitive Protective tariff. Articles of clothing are most expensive, and should be brought from England. Students will also do well to bring their own tea.

(d) Most districts in Switzerland are too mountainous to make cycling pleasant; round Bâle, Zurich, and Neuchatel, however, there are pleasant cycle runs. There is an entrance duty of 7d. per kilogramme on bicycles that have already been in use. Cyclists will do well to join the Swiss Touring Club (write Boulevard du Théâtre, Genéve, and enclose subscription of 6 frs.); members have considerable reductions in many hotels.

(e) Duelling is not allowed in Swiss Student Societies, and we would strongly recommend students intending to stay a year or more to join such a corps. Foreigners are admitted to even the largest corps, such as Zofingue, as "hospites."

(f) Railway fares are very reasonable in Switzerland, except on funicular and mountain lines.

UNIVERSITÄT.

BÂLE.

(Bâle—1460.)

Matriculation fee, 14 frs.: 7 frs. for a student who has Matric. Fees. already matriculated at a German or Swiss University. Insurance fee of 5 frs. against illness and accident. Fee of 1 fr. for matriculation card. Ex-matriculation fee is 4 frs.

From 3 to 5 frs. per weekly sessional hour. Class Fees.

Board, from 90 to 110 frs. per month (washing included). Cost of Living.

Big commercial and very wealthy town. Fine surroundings. Attractions. No good theatre and excursions, but excellent concerts for moderate price. Society in Bâle very exclusive and reserved. Swimming, football, tennis, and other sports.

The climate is temperate, and the town very healthy. Climate.

University Library (254,000 vols. and MSS.). Botanic and Zoological Gardens very fine. Excellent Picture Gallery. Historical Museum. Art and Natural History Museums. Sculpture Gallery.

There are special fees for the use of Laboratories (100 frs. General for Chemical Laboratory; 100 frs. for Physical Laboratory; 50 frs. for Geological-Mineralogical Laboratory). The Faculty of Medicine in Bâle enjoys considerable renown, and counts some brilliant men in its staff. The classes in Mineralogy and Geology (Prof. C. Schmidt) are remarkably good. New buildings in course of erection will probably greatly add to the efficiency of the University.

Dr. in all Faculties : Examination, dissertation 200 copies; Degrees. fee, 300 to 350 frs.

Women are admitted on equal terms with men.

Women Students.

Winter, 15th October to end of March; Summer, 15th April to end of July. Dates of Sessions.

There are eight University Cliniques, and several general hospitals. There are special fees, varying from 20 to 40 frs., for attendance at these cliniques.

Professors, especially in the Mineralogical and Geological Science. course, assist students to positions where they may gain practical experience.

Professor Dr A. Gönner-Burckhardt, 19 St Alban Anlage. Hon. Ac. Co.

There are no regular yearly vacation courses.

Vacation Courses.

Single, £3. os. 9d.; return, £4. 18s. 4d.

Cost of Journey.

KANTONALE UNIVERSITÄT.

B E R N.

Matric. Fees.	Matriculation fee, 15 frs. Other fees, Library and Insurance, 17 frs. Foreigners pay an extra fee of 18 frs., and must deposit 50 frs. at the "Quaestur." If previously matriculated in a German or Swiss University, much less will be required.
Class Fees.	From 4 to 5 frs. per weekly sessional hour.
Cost of Living.	Usual Swiss rates.
Climate.	Excellent in all seasons.
Attractions.	Quaint old town on a plateau, within short distance of the high Alps of the Bernese Oberland, offering marvellous scenery in summer and all manner of sports in winter.
Libraries and Museums.	Swiss Landesbibliothek (160,000 vols.); Town Library (200,000 vols. and MSS.). State Archives. Historical and Natural History Museums. Several learned Societies, with libraries.
General Information.	There are six Faculties:—Divinity (Protestant), Divinity (Catholic), Law, Medicine, Philosophy, and Veterinary. The Faculty of Medicine is specially renowned, and men from all parts come for Surgery under Kocher. As matriculation fees are curiously high, some attend classes as "Auskultanten" or hearers. If no degree is aimed at, this is, financially speaking, advisable.
Women Students.	Women are admitted.
Dates of Sessions.	Winter Session begins in mid-October, and Summer Session in mid-April.
Hon. Ac. Co.	Prof. J. J. Künzler, 19 Rainmatt Strasse.
Vacation Courses.	None.
Cost of Journey.	Single, £3. 2s. 1d.; return, £5. 1s. 5d.

UNIVERSITÉ CANTONALE DE

F R I B O U R G.

(Freiburg—1905.)

Matric. and Class Fees.	There are neither class nor matriculation fees.
	The Laboratory fees are as follows:—General Laboratories—30 frs. in winter, 20 frs. in summer. Physics and Chemistry Laboratories—50 frs. in winter, 30 frs. in summer. Chemistry (Medical) Laboratories—20 frs. in winter, 15 frs. in summer.

From 3.50 to 5.50 frs. a day.	Cost of Living.
Good and temperate climate.	Climate.
Small and picturesque town in a pleasantly wooded and hilly district. Interesting churches. Excursions in the neighbourhood. Various sports.	Attractions.
Cantonal and University Library (132,000 vols. and MSS.). Library of Society of Economics (26,000 vols.). Good Scientific Collections. Archives. Natural History Museum.	Libraries and Museums.
The Faculties, in order of importance, are Catholic), Law, Arts, Science. There are 600 students. The classes are given, some in French, some in German, some in both.	Divinity General Information.
Women of eighteen and over are admitted to matriculation.	Women Students.
The Winter Session begins on the 15th of October, the Summer Session on the 15th of April.	Dates of Sessions.
None at present.	Hon. Ac. Co.
None.	Vacation Courses
<i>Via</i> Dover and Ostend, about £2. 18s.	Cost of Journey.

UNIVERSITÉ CANTONALE DE

GENÈVE.

(Geneva—1559.)

Matriculation fee, 20 frs.; ex-matriculation fee, 5 frs.; Matric. and Class Fees. class fees, 5 frs. per weekly sessional hour.

From 4 to 6 frs. a day. Cost of Living.

Good semi-Alpine climate. Climate.

Fine city, of great historic and literary interest, on Lake Leman. Theatre and frequent excellent lectures and concerts. Rowing and swimming. Winter sports. Tennis and cycling. Alpine climbing. Excursions on the lake and in the mountains. Fishing.

Public and University Library (174,000 vols. and 1,800 MSS.). Library of "Institut National Genevois" (50,000 vols.). Theological College Library (32,000 vols.). Magnificent Archives. Observatory. Botanical Museum and Garden. Museum of Natural History. "Fol" Museum of Antique Art (Greek and Etruscan Vases). Music Conservatorium.

The University has about 1,700 students, many of whom are foreigners, especially Russians. The Faculties are

General Information.

Divinity (French Protestant), Law, Medicine, Arts (Lettres and Philosophie) and Science. There are some excellent courses, especially in Arts and Law. There is also a separate Theological College, also French Protestant.

Women Students. Women are admitted to most classes.

Degrees. On same lines as at Lausanne and other Swiss Universities.

Dates of Sessions. Winter Session, 15th October to 22nd March; Summer Session, 8th April to 15th July.

Clinical Work. The following are the hospitals and public charitable institutions:—Civic Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Deaf and Dumb Institute, Orphanage, “Policlinique,” Cantonal Hospital and Maternity Hospital.

Hon. Ac. Co. M. le Professeur Emile Yung (Sc.) 2 Rue St Leger.

Vacation Courses. None.

Cost of Journey. Single, £3. 3s. 11d.; return, £5. 4s. 8d.

UNIVERSITÉ DE
LAUSANNE.
(*Ca*nton Vaud—1537.)

Matric. Fees. Matriculation fee, 20 frs.; for graduates or students “ex-matriculated” from another University, 10 frs. Ex-matriculation fee, 5 frs. Non-matriculated “auditeurs” pay 2 frs. fee.

Class Fees. The principal lectures are 5 frs. per weekly hour for the session (*e.g.*, a class meeting 6 hours a week will cost $6 \times 5 = 30$ frs. per session). There are some lectures for which the fee is only 2 frs.

Cost of Living. Board, inclusive, from 180 to 200 frs. a month. 3.50 to 6 frs. a day. Room and breakfast, 35 to 40 frs. per month. Dinner and supper, about 1.20 frs.

Climate. Excellent climate; the higher quarters of the town much more bracing than those towards Ouchy. Excellent water.

Attractions. Theatre (comedy and opera). Kursaal. Popular lectures. Good concerts. Fine excursions in the surrounding Alps and on the lake. Skating, football, rowing, sledging, mountaineering. Swimming in the lake and in baths.

Libraries and Museums. Students’ Library, with reading-room. University and Cantonal Library (over 280,000 vols.). Library of the Courts of Justice—open to Law students. Science Library. Medical Institute Library. Museum of Fine Arts. Geological, Zoological, Botanical, and Ethnographical Museum. Industrial Museum. Museum of Antiquities. Agricultural Museum. Theological College Library.

General Information. The Faculty of Divinity is Protestant (Presbyterian); there is also a Free College. There are five Faculties—1. Divinity;

2. Law; 3. Medicine; 4. Letters (Arts); 5. Science. The latter is subdivided into (1) Natural and Mathematical Science Group; (2) School of Pharmacy; (3) School of Engineering. The School of Engineering is excellently organised and equipped. It gives special diplomas.

The University is open to women qualified to matriculate. Women Students.

Winter Session, 15th October to 25th March; Summer Session, 8th April to 25th July. Dates of Sessions.

There is one large hospital; also one blind asylum, with ophthalmological clinique, and one smaller hospital. There are nine cliniques in all. Clinical Work.

There are twenty different Laboratories for the Faculties of Science, Science and Medicine. There is a special Institute for Agricultural Chemistry, and an Institute for the trying of seeds.

Divinity—*Lic. Theol.* : Examinations and 100 frs. fee. Degrees.

Dr. Theol. : Examination, dissertation, 200 to 250 frs. fee.

Law—*Lic. en Dr.* : Examinations, 250 copies of dissertation, 100 frs. British students may be exempted from the dissertation and from the examination in Swiss Law, but are examined in the code of their own country.

Dr. en Dr. : Examinations, dissertation, 200 frs. Here again Swiss Law may be replaced by English or Scots Law.

Arts—*Lic. ès Lettres* : } Examination, thesis, and 100 frs.

Lic. Soc. Sc. : } Examination, thesis, and 100 frs.

Dr. Soc. Sc. : } Examination, thesis, and 240 frs.

Dr. ès Lettres : } Examination, thesis, and 240 frs.

Science—*Lic. Sc.* : Examination, practical work, and 100 frs.

Dr. Sc. : Examination, practical work, and from 200 to 300 frs.

Medicine—*Dr. Med.* : Three series examinations, thesis.

Diplomas are also granted to Engineers and Scientist-Analyst.

(a) There are special fees for Laboratories and Cliniques. Various.

(b) Students must, on matriculation, pay 5 frs., which insures them against accident or illness.

M. le Professeur A. Maurer, Boa Vista.

Hon. Ac. Co.

From 15th July to end of August; sixteen hours a week, and two days for excursions. Entrance fee, 40 frs. Vacation Courses.

Subjects: French Language, Literature, History and Politics, Education, Translation of French, English, German and Russian, Phonetics.

These Vacation Courses may be recommended to all English-speaking students.

Single, £3. 1s. 1d.; return, £5. os. 2d.

Cost of Journey.

**ACADEMIE UNIVERSITAIRE DE
NEUCHATEL (1866).**

Matric. Fees.	Matriculation fee, 10 frs.; ex-matriculation fee, 5 frs.
Class Fees.	For matriculated students, 3 frs.; for "auditeurs," 5 frs. per weekly hour.
Cost of Living.	Board, from 4 to 6 frs. a day.
Climate.	Excellent, temperate climate.
Attractions.	On the Lake of Neuchatel, in a pretty site. Winter sports. Pleasant excursions in the Alps and the Jura. Concerts. Steamers, swimming, and rowing on the lake. Riding. Theatre in winter. Football (Assoc.), hockey, and tennis.
Libraries and Museums.	Public Library (150,000 vols.). Fine Museum of Natural History. Picture Gallery. Historical Museum. Ethnographical Museum. Observatory.
General Information.	The University has no Faculty of Medicine. The Faculty of Science has recently undergone reorganisation and is well equipped. The Faculty of Divinity is Protestant. There are in the Faculty of Arts <i>special classes of French for foreign students</i> of twenty hours per week (Language, Phonetics, Literature, and Elocution), with examinations and certificates if desired. Special attention is paid to accent. There is a good Commercial College.
Degrees.	The degree of Lic. is granted in the four Faculties. Fee, from 50 to 100 frs.
Women Students.	Women are admitted to all classes.
Dates of Sessions.	Winter, 15th October to 15th March; Summer, 15th April to 15th July.
Hon. Ac. Co.	F. J. Ernst Carroll, Esq., M.Sc., M.E., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., 23 Rue de Bel Air.
Vacation Courses.	There are Vacation Courses for foreign students in two courses, French Language and Literature. Course A.—15th July to 10th August; Course B.—12th August to 7th September. Fee, 30 frs. for each course; 50 frs. for both. The course is divided into elementary and advanced.
Cost of Journey.	Single, £3; return, £4. 18s. 4d.

HOCHSCHULE.

ZÜRICH.

(Zürich—1812.)

Matric. Fees.	Matriculation fee, 62 frs. Ex-matriculation, 5.20 frs. Insurance fee, 8 frs.
Class Fees.	Inclusive fee of 50 frs. (If lived two years in Switzerland, 25 frs.)

Board, from 3.50 to 5 frs. a day, or from 80 to 100 frs. a Cost of Living month. Rooms and breakfast from 30 frs. a month. Dinner, from 75 cents. to 1.50 fr.

Slightly colder in winter and hotter in summer than Climate. England. Very healthy.

One of the finest towns in Switzerland. Excellent theatres Attractions. and concerts. Second-rate variety hall. Popular lectures. Mountaineering and excursions on the lake and in the high Alps. Swimming, boating, and rowing on the lake. Toboggan, skating, and skiing. Football, golf, cycling, tennis, firing.

Town Library (160,000 vols. and MSS.). National Libraries and Museum ; fine historical collections. Industrial Museum with Museums. Library. Various Picture Galleries. Natural History Museum. Archæological and Ethnographical Museum. Botanical Garden. Museum Reading-room (770 periodicals).

The University in all its Faculties is good. For Science General the Technical College is one of the finest equipped in Europe. Information. There are special "Faculty groups" in the University for Veterinary, Commercial, Dental, and Journalistic students, all delivering special diplomas. The Faculty of Divinity is Protestant.

<i>Dr. Sc.</i>	-	-	180 copies of dissertation, 380 frs. fee	Degrees.
<i>Dr. Ph.</i>	-	175	"	350 "
<i>Dr. Vet. Med.</i>	-	200	"	300 "
<i>Dr. Med.</i>	-	180	"	420 "
<i>Dr. Jur.</i>	-	170	"	350 "
<i>Dr. Theol.</i>	{}	150	"	300 "
<i>Lic. Theol.</i>		"	"	"

Women are admitted to all classes and degrees on equal terms with men. Students.

Winter, 20th October to 20th March ; Summer, 20th April to 20th July. Dates of Sessions.

Three large hospitals ; one large asylum ; one institution Clinical Work. for epileptics ; one asylum for convalescents. One blind and deaf and dumb asylum. Numerous cliniques ; preference in these is given to Swiss students up to a certain date.

The Laboratories, especially of the Polytechnikum (which Science, itself is as large as the University, and is in close relation with Engineering. it), are admirably fitted up.

Hon. Ac. Co.	
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None.	Vacation Courses.
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Single, £3. 6s. ; return, £5. 6s. 7d.	Cost of Journey.
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FRANCE.

GENERAL REMARKS ON STUDY IN FRANCE.

The Colleges.

Up to some years ago it could be said with considerable truth that there was only one University in France—that of Paris. Recently, however, some of the provincial colleges have been developing in a remarkable manner, and may now, in some cases at least, rank with the best educational centres in Europe. For Medicine and Surgery, Paris is obviously the best place; but, with no desire to disparage Paris, it may be suggested, to students of Arts and Languages especially, that there are other Universities in France.

Degrees.

In most French Universities there are:—

(1) The University degrees, obtained by thesis and examination, costing from 200 to 1,400 frs. in class and examination fees. These do not confer upon their holder any professional status. They are open to British and other foreign students.

(2) The State degrees, conferring full rights to exercise the profession (*e.g.*, of Medicine, or Law, or Engineering) in France or the French colonies. To be allowed to attain this, a British or other foreign student must make an application to the Minister of Public Instruction, who, even quite apart from the merits of the particular applicant, may or may not grant the authorisation. For the exercise of some professions in France, naturalisation is required.

Some Universities have a special Doctor's degree for foreign students. Others grant to such students certificates of proficiency after examination.

Women Students.

Women are generally admitted to all classes.

Foreigners' Courses.

With the sanction of the University authorities, an educational body, the "Alliance Française," has organised throughout France courses for foreigners in French Language, Literature, and History. These courses are in some cases during the session, in others during the vacations. In efficiency and use they vary considerably. At these and similar courses organised by kindred societies, certificates of proficiency are generally granted after examination. For details of the various courses, see under the different Universities and under "Vacation Courses."

There is an Hon. British Academic Consul in every Uni- Hon. Ac. Co. versity town in France.

The student life in the average French University, while Student Life, considerably less Bohemian than in Paris, and less "officially picturesque" than in Germany, will be found interesting and attractive. There are in most places a number of Student Clubs for social and sport purposes.

While there are no such military regulations to be observed Notice, in France as obtain in Germany, we would remind students in Universities situated in a frontier region, on the coast, or in fortified cities, to be very prudent and abstemious in the use of their cameras or sketching materials.

UNIVERSITÉ

D'AIX-MARSEILLE.

(*Provence—1409.*)

(1) FACULTÉS D'AIX-EN-PROVENCE.

Usual French fees and regulations.

Matric. and Class Fees.

From 3 to 5 frs. a day.

Cost of Living.

Admirable Mediterranean climate.

Climate.

Old city, the Aquæ Sextiæ of the Romans. Interesting Attractions. architecture. Pleasant excursions in the vicinity. Various sports. Hot springs.

University Library (87,000 vols.). Bibliothèques Mégane Libraries and (over 161,000 vols.). Archæological Museum. Two "Pro- Museums. vençal" learned Societies.

There are only Faculties of Arts (Lettres) and Law in Aix, General the latter being far the more important. The Faculties of Information. Science and Medicine are at Marseille. Excellent opportunities for literary and philological research work.

Usual French regulations.

Degrees.

The Winter Session opens towards the 1st of November.

Dates of Sessions.

M. le Prof. A. Spenlè, Faculté des Lettres, Aix-en-Provence. Hon. Ac. Co.

None.

Vacation Courses.

Single, £4. 1s. 6d. ; return, £6. 12s. 9d.

Cost of Journey.

(2) FACULTÉS DE MARSEILLE.

Matric. and Class Fees.	Usual French fees and regulations.
Cost of Living.	From 2.50 to 4.50 frs. a day. Generally speaking, living is very cheap.
Climate.	Mean temperature, 58° Fahr. Frost and snow rare. Summer heat tempered by sea breeze. Occasional disagreeable winds (mistral and sirocco).
Attractions.	Fine town, with magnificent harbour. Interesting meridional life. Various sports: rowing, sailing, swimming, football. Theatres and concerts. Fine excursions along the coast.
Libraries and Museums.	University Library (54,000 vols.); Municipal Library (114,000 vols., rich field for research in Provençal history and literature). Natural History Museum, with rich library (fine chronological collections). Zoological Gardens. Important Observatory. Four learned Societies. Departmental Archives.
General Information.	There is in Marseilles a good Faculty of Science, with an affiliated Engineering College. There is also a School of Medicine and Pharmacy, equivalent to a Faculty of Medicine. Two other institutions are affiliated to the Faculty of Science—a most valuable Station of Marine Zoology at Endoume (Bouches-du-Rhône), and a Colonial Museum and School. The Faculties of Law and Arts are in Aix-en-Provence, <i>q.v.</i> , near by.
Clinical Work.	Opportunities for clinical work are very abundant. Leading hospitals:—Hotel Dieu, La Charité, La Conception, Hospital Militaire, and a lunatic asylum.
Hon. Ac. Co.	The Hon. Academical Consul resides in Aix-en-Provence, the seat of the Arts and Law Faculties. He is M. le Prof. A. Spenlè, Faculté des Lettres, Aix-en-Provence.
Vacation Courses.	None.
Cost of Journey.	Single, £4. 1s. 6d. ; return, £6. 12s. 9d.

**UNIVERSITÉ DE
BESANÇON.**
(Doubs—1691.)

Matric. and Class Fees.	Matriculation fee, 30 frs.
Cost of Living.	Board, complete except washing, 120 to 145 frs. Apply to Secretary of University.
Climate.	Fine climate. Besançon is a saline station of considerable value.
Attractions.	Fine town, in a most picturesque region—"the Preface to the Alps." Two theatres. Concerts. Casino. Numerous

excursions in the Jura. Alpine climbing. Swimming, rowing, tennis, and football.

Public Library (100,000 vols. and MSS.); University Libraries and Library (30,000 vols.). Archives of Province. Botanical Museums. Garden. Observatory. Museums of Fine Art, Archaeology, and Natural History. Agronomical Station.

The University is a small one, and comprises Faculties of General Arts (Lettres) and Science. There is also an "Ecole Préparatoire de Médecine et Pharmacie." *The University is largely organised for foreign students*—of whom there is, however, not an inconvenient number. Besides the Vacation Courses, there are during the session continuous and important courses in French Language and Literature—a number of which are for the special use of British students. Fees are moderate, teaching efficient, and certificates are granted after examination.

Women are freely admitted to all classes.

Women Students.

Besides the usual degrees in Arts and Science, an Agricultural Diploma is given.

Monsieur Beaureperq, Place Granville.

Hon. Ac. Co.

There are important Vacation Courses for foreigners. See Vacation under "Vacation Courses," page 135.

Courses.

Cost of Journey.

UNIVERSITÉ DE
B O R D E A U X.
(Guyenne—1808.)

Usual French regulations and fees.

Matric. and Class Fees.

From 3 to 5.50 frs. a day.

Cost of Living.

Good temperate climate, rather mild.

Climate.

Fine city, with magnificent harbour on the river Garonne. Attractions. Striking position. Fine churches. Five theatres. Excursions in the surrounding Médoc vineyard district, to Biarritz, Pau, and the Pyrenees. Yachting, football, and other sports.

University Library (92,000 vols.). Public Library (200,000 vols. and 3,800 MSS.). Departmental and Municipal Archives (latter specially rich). Observatory. Museums of Natural History, Ethnology, Arms. "Bonie" Museum (Art, History, and Oriental). Nine learned Societies, mostly with special Libraries.

Libraries and Museums.

The University is a fairly large one, having about 2,500 General students. The Faculties are Law, Medicine and Pharmacy, Arts (Lettres) and Science. To the Faculty of Science the following are affiliated:—(1) A Laboratory of Marine Zoology at

Archachon ; (2) an Agronomical Oenological station ; (3) a School of Applied Industrial and Commercial Chemistry. [Fees, 60 frs. a month. Session lasts from 3rd November to 31st July.] The Faculty of Law is the best and far the most frequented, the Medical Faculty holding the second place.

Women Students.	Women are admitted to matriculation.
Degrees.	Usual French regulations and fees.
Dates of Sessions.	The academic year and Winter Session start at the beginning of November.
Hon. Ac. Co.	M. le Professor A. Biard, Université.
Vacation Courses.	None.
Cost of Journey.	Single, £3. 4s. 9d. ; return, £5. 5s. 10d.

UNIVERSITÉ DE CAEN.

(Normandy—1437.)

Matric. Fee.	Matriculation fee, 30 frs. Minors must show sanction of parents or guardians. Library fee, 10 frs.
Class Fees.	General fee entitling to take all classes, 30 frs. per term. There are laboratory fees.
Cost of Living.	Board, about 120 frs. monthly. Rooms, 25 frs. monthly. <i>Abonnement</i> dinner from 65 frs. a month, plus 2 or 3 frs. gratuity.
Climate.	Very like the climate in Scotland ; rain pretty frequent.
Attractions.	Interesting town, capital of Calvados. Maritime harbour ; eight miles from sea (Trouville, Villers, &c.). Theatre, popular lectures. Yachting, various sports.
Libraries and Museums.	University Library (35,000 vols.); Municipal Library (100,000 vols. and 700 MSS.). Good Picture Gallery. Natural History Museum. Fine Botanical Garden.
General Information.	The University is well adapted for foreign students. The Faculties are Science, Arts, and Law. There is a Preparatory School of Medicine and Pharmacy. Lectures are generally good.
Degrees	Usual French regulations ; open to women.
Dates of Sessions.	There are four terms, beginning towards 1st November, 10th January, 15th March, and 10th June.
Science.	There is an "Agronomique" Institute and a Marine Laboratory.
Hon. Ac. Co.	M. le Prof. Barbeau, 23 rue des Jacobins.
Vacation Courses.	Courses for foreigners are held at Caen (with annexe at Riva Bella, on the coast) during the whole year, including

vacations at Easter. During the summer vacation the courses are two in number : (1) from 2nd to 31st July ; (2) from 1st to 30th August. Fees are : 16s. for one week ; £1. 8s. for two ; £2 for three ; or £2. 12s. for one month. Subjects : Reading and Conversation, Grammar, Literature, Phonetics, Commercial Class, Classical Literature, Political and Social Questions of France. Excursions are held. There are Scholarships for August course. Diplomas of Study are granted.

Single, £1. 13s. 10d. ; return, £2. 12s. 11d.

Cost of Journey.

N.B.—Special cheap tickets from Southampton to Caen on presentation of entrance ticket to Vacation Course.

N.B.—Matriculation for any one year may not take place later than 1st December.

UNIVERSITÉ DE
CLERMONT-FERRAND.

(*Auvergne*—1808.)

Usual French regulations.

Matric. and Class Fees.

From 3 to 5 frs. a day.

Cost of Living.

Salubrious, good climate.

Climate.

Lava-built town in old volcanic district of Puy de Dôme, Attractions where there are fine excursions. One theatre. Curious churches. Various sports and amusements. 220 miles S.E. from Paris.

Municipal and University Library (175,000 vols.). Depart- Libraries and mental Archives from the Revolution. Meteorological Ob- Museums. servatory. Archæological and Ethnological Museum. "Lecoq" Museum of Natural History, with a remarkable collection of regional Geology. Two learned Societies.

The Faculties are Arts (Lettres) and Science. To the General latter is affiliated the "Station Limnologique" at Besse-en- Information. Chandesse. There is an Ecole Préparatoire de Médecine et Pharmacie. Students of Geology will find this University of considerable profit. For French Language and Literature it may also be recommended.

Women are freely admitted to the Faculties.

Women Students.

There are two hospitals.

Clinical Work.

Mons. T. Fleurant, 33 Boulevard de La Fayette.

Hon. Ac. Co.

None.

Vacation Courses.

Single, £2. 14s. 9d. ; return, £4. 10s.

Cost of Journey.

UNIVERSITÉ DE

DIJON.

(Burgundy—1722).

Matric. and
Class Fees.

There are no conditions for matriculation. Any person presenting a passport may matriculate on payment of 30 frs. fee. All lectures are gratis, save some degree classes in Law (fee, 50 frs.). Degree students must, however, be prepared to show the usual qualifications.

Cost of Living. Room, per month, 20 frs.; dinner and supper in *abonnement* at Association Alimentaire (rue de la Manutention) at 45 frs. per month. Lady students (on condition of abstaining from all religious discussion) may board for 60 frs. a month at Maison Famille (Bon Voltaire). Board in families, 90 to 120 frs. a month.

Climate.

Very salubrious climate; little rain, and not extravagantly hot in summer.

Attractions.

Very agreeable and historic town (75,000 inhabitants). Good theatre and concerts. Skating, cycling, and various sports. Fine buildings. Pleasant excursions. *There is a University Union* on British lines (6 frs. subscription).

Libraries and
Museums.

University Library (40,000 vols.); Municipal Library (90,000 vols.). Very fine Museum of Art and Archæology. Natural History Museum. Botanical Garden.

General
Information.

The University of Dijon offers great advantages to British students. There is a special course of French for foreigners; fee, 20 frs. per term. The Faculty of Science is specially good. There is a School of Medicine and Pharmacy, and opportunities for clinical work are good. The other Faculties are Law and Arts. There is a Vintage School, the only one of its kind.

Dates of
Session.

Classes last from 3rd November to 30th June, the academic year being divided into two terms at Easter.

Science.

Excursions are undertaken in connection with classes in Geology, Botany, Engineering (world-famed "Creusot" works).

Degree Fees.

Lic. Dr., 100 frs. fee; Dr. Dr., 250 frs. Fee for special Diploma for Foreigners, 50 frs. Dr. ès Lettres, 100 frs.

Hon. Ac. Co.

Prof. Lambert, 10 rue Berbisey.

Vacation
Courses.

There are Vacation Courses from 1st July to 31st October. Fees: 30 frs. for six weeks; 40 frs. for two months; 50 frs. for three months; 60 frs. for four months. Subjects: French Language and Phonetics, History, Social and Political Questions. Excursions. Diplomas are granted after examination. Students attending Vacation Courses may join the Union (Ass. Gen. des Etud.) for 3 frs. for six weeks, or 5 frs. for whole time. No passport or paper of any kind is required for inscription. There are three or four hours' lecture a day.

Cost of
Journey.

UNIVERSITÉ DE
G R E N O B L E.
(*Dauphiné—1339.*)

Matriculation fee, 30 frs. There are no class fees except Matric. and for the Foreign Students' Lauguage Classes, when the fee is 20 Class Fees. frs. per half-year. There are examinations (which are optional) twice a year, the fee for which is 30 frs.

From 120 to 150 frs. a month. It is possible, however, to Cost of Living. live on 100 frs. a month (30 for room and 70 for food).

Good climate; rather cold in winter.

Climate.

Finely situated town, in one of the finest districts in Europe. Attractions. Theatre. Excursions are easily made from the town. Electric trams to neighbouring "spas," e.g., Uriage. Alpine climbing. Various sports.

University Library (116,000 vols.); Bibliothèque de la Ville (one of the richest and finest libraries in France, 186,000 vols. and 10,000 MSS.). Departmental Archives. Natural History, Epigraphic, Scientific, Ethnological, and Archæological Museums. Three learned Societies.

The Faculties are Law, Science, Arts (Lettres). There is a General School of Medicine and Pharmacy, with a course of three years (to be completed at Lyons for Dr.'s degree). The Faculty of Science, with its affiliated School of Electrical Engineering, is one of the best in France. There are special classes for foreign students, and after a two years' course they can offer themselves for the Diploma of Electrical Engineer. [The dates of sessions in this college are: 3rd November to 31st July. The fees are: Matriculation, 30 frs.; Practical Course, 300 frs.; other fees, 90 frs. a month.] Grenoble may be recommended *inter alios* to students of Geology. In the Faculty of Law, there being many German students in Grenoble, some classes are given in German as well as in French.

There are special classes for foreign students throughout the session. The subjects dealt with are: Syntax, Phonetics, Morphology, French Lexicology, History of French Poetry and Prose in Nineteenth Century, Explanation of French Texts, Translation of German, English, and Italian. The fees are about 15 to 20 frs. a month, if taken for the whole session.

These classes, as well as the Vacation Courses, qualify for— Special Degrees.

(1) Certificate of French Studies—after one session's University course, or at least two months' Vacation Course. Written and oral examinations. Examination fee, 20 frs.; registration fee, 2 frs. Dates of examinations:—About 15th March, 25th June, 15th August, 25th October.

Ordinary
Degrees.

(2) Diploma of Superior Studies (*Diplôme des Hautes Etudes*)—after two sessions in the Faculty of Arts. Dates of examinations, March and June. Entrance fee must be paid nine months in advance. Three months' Vacation Course is equivalent to one University session. Oral and written examinations. Examination fee, 50 frs.; registration fee, 2 frs.

Foreign students may also take (1) a Diploma of Electrical Engineering (see above); (2) the degree of Dr. of the University of Grenoble. For the latter the candidate must have studied four sessions (half-years) in a French University, of which at least two must be in Grenoble. The examination (in Arts and Science) includes:—

(1) An oral defence, in French, of a thesis in French or Latin, on a subject of the candidate's own choice, approved by the Dean of the Faculty.

(2) Oral examination.

The thesis must be printed, and 105 copies of it given to the University. Examination fee, 100 frs.; registration fee, 2 frs.

Women
Students.

Women are admitted to matriculation.

Clinical
Work.

There are the following hospitals—the Civic, the Military, and a Lunatic Asylum at St Robert, three miles from the town.

Science.

Excursions are constantly made to works and places of interest especially to electrical engineers.

Hon. Ac. Co.

Monsieur Paul Vidil, Gières (Isère).

Vacation
Courses.

There are important Vacation Courses from July to October, in French Language and Literature, qualifying for graduation within certain limits. See under "Vacation Courses," page 136.

Cost of
Journey.

Single, £3. 7s. 7d.; return, £5. 13s.

Students at Grenoble University or Vacation Courses can get half-fare tickets from Paris on applying to the "Comité de Patronage, Université de Grenoble."

UNIVERSITÉ DE
LILLE.

(*French Flanders—1808.*)

Matric. Fees.

Matriculation fee, 20 frs.; Library fee, 10 frs.

Class Fees.

Four "inscriptions" of 30 frs. each cover the fees for a full degree course in any one Faculty.

Cost of Living.

Room and attendance, 35 frs. per month. Light and coal, 10 frs. per winter month. Full board, from 65 frs. per month.

Climate.

Temperate; like Belgium.

Busy manufacturing and commercial town. Fine boulevards. Military centre. Good theatre. Excursions in the neighbourhood. Frequent concerts and lectures. There is a sort of University Union—"Maison des Etudiants."

University Library (186,000 vols.); Town Library (70,000 vols. and MSS.). Departmental Archives, very important for post-Revolution period. Communal Archives for earlier history. Excellent Picture Gallery. Natural History Museum. Important Archæological Museum.

The University is very well equipped, and comprises Faculties of Law, Science, Letters, and Medicine and Pharmacy. There is a course in Russian Language and Literature, the only one in France. Certificates of attendance are given for one year's study.

There are special courses for foreigners in French Language, Classes and Literature, and History. Certificates of Proficiency are granted as the result of examination. There is, besides the usual degree, *a degree reserved for foreign students*—Dr. Sc. Econ. Conditions are—two years' matriculation in Law, two examinations, mostly on Political Economy and kindred subjects, and a thesis in French. The total cost comes to 260 frs., including class and examination fees.

(a) There is a good *Roman Catholic University*, with over 600 students. It comprises Faculties of Divinity, Law, Medicine and Pharmacy, Science, Letters.

(b) *The "Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales et Industrielles."* Fees for one year (beginning on 3rd November) are 800 frs. in the industrial, 500 frs. in the commercial section.

(c) "*Ecole des Sciences Sociales et Politiques*" (affiliated to the Roman Catholic University).

(d) The *Institut Pasteur*, with seven most important bacteriological and biological laboratories. Excellent opportunities for research work.

There are good opportunities for clinical work. British Clinical students at Lille may yearly compete for residencies in hospitals. Work.

M. le Professeur Derocquigny, 303 Rue Solferino.

Hon. Ac. Co.

There are vacation courses under the University of Lille at Boulogne-sur-Mer. See under "Vacation Courses," p. 136.

Single, £1. 7s. ; return, £2. 10s. 9d.

Cost of Journey.

UNIVERSITÉ DE
LYON.

(Rhône—1808.)

Matric. and Class Fees.	Matriculation fees, 30 frs. Those who intend to graduate pay 32.50 frs. per three months instead. Examination fees as usual.
Cost of Living.	From 3 to 6 frs. a day.
Climate.	Good, temperate, and healthy climate.
Attractions.	Second town in France, on the rivers Rhône and Saône. Attractions of a great city. Concerts, theatres, lectures, &c. Fine excursions. Various sports. Magnificent buildings and attractive life.
Libraries and Museums.	University Library (221,000 vols.). Arts Faculty Library. Observatory Library (3,000 vols. on Mathematics). Natural History Museum and Library. Town Library (200,000 vols. and 3,000 MSS.; very rich in Law, Philosophy, and History). Library of the Palais des Arts (80,000 vols. and 20,000 prints). Industrial and Weaving Museum and Library. Chamber of Commerce Library (25,000 vols.). Five other large libraries belonging to learned Societies, but open to students on payment of a small fee. Several fine Museums of Art, Archæology, Painting, and Antiquities. Botanical and Horticultural Gardens. Good Archives.
General Information.	The University itself has about 2,800 students. It comprises Faculties of Law, Medicine and Pharmacy, Science and Letters. The University and its affiliated colleges is admirably equipped, and suited both for class and degree work and for research. Students of Botany and Palæontology may be specially recommended to Lyon. The scientific collections are very fine.
Other Colleges.	There are also the following colleges:— (1) <i>School of Industrial Chemistry</i> (110 students).—Three years' course. Fee, 800 frs. a year. (2) <i>Ecole Centrale Lyonnaise</i> .—A sort of Technical College, of excellent repute. About 200 students. With library. (3) <i>National Veterinary School</i> .—Excellent courses. About 200 students. (4) <i>Agricultural College</i> .—Two years' course connected with the University. (5) <i>Station of Marine Biology</i> at Tamaris-sur-Mer. Connected with the Universities. One of the finest institutions of its kind. Research work rendered easy to students of any University.

Women are admitted to matriculation.

Women
Students.

The following degrees are conferred by the University of Degrees.
 Lyon :—Dr. in Medicine, Science, Philosophy and Letters, and Law ; Diploma of Psycho-Physiological Studies ; Diploma of Electro-Technical Studies ; Diploma of Agriculture ; Diploma of Conveyancing ; Diploma of Education and Pedagogy ; Diploma of French Studies ; Diploma of Chinese Studies ; Diploma of Hygiene and Public Health ; Diploma of Industrial Chemistry.

There must be given for the degree of Dr. in Law 100 copies of the thesis ; in Medicine, 150 ; and in Science, Philosophy, and Letters, 105 copies.

The Winter Session opens about the beginning of November. Dates of Sessions.

M. le Prof. W. Thomas, 85 Boulevard du Nord.

Hon. Ac. Co.

None.

Vacation
Courses.

Single, £3. os. 4d. ; return, £4. 18s. 11d.

Cost of
Journey.

 MARSEILLE—*see* D'AIX, page 73.

 UNIVERSITÉ DE
 MONTPELLIER.
(South of France—1289.)

Matriculation fee, enabling to attend all the lectures given in the University, save the special classes for foreign students, 30 frs.

Exceptionally bright and mild ; suited for people of delicate health.

Room, 20 to 35 frs. a month. Two meals a day in a restaurant, 55 to 90 frs. a month. Board, inclusive and comfortable, either in private family or boarding house, 130 frs. a month. *N.B.*—In all these prices wines are included.

Most pleasantly situated town of 80,000 inhabitants, near the Mediterranean. Students enjoy reduced fares and prices almost everywhere ; also free medical attendance. Good Conservatoire of Music. Good theatre, and concerts by the “Schola Cantorum.”

University Library (over 200,000 vols. and many fine MSS.) ; Municipal Library (130,000 vols. and MSS., including the library of the Countess of Albany, the last heiress in direct line of the Stuarts). One of the best picture galleries in France. Archæological Society, with rich collections. Oldest Botanical Garden in Europe.

Libraries and
Museums.

General Information.

Faculties of Law, Medicine, Science, and Letters. Superior School of Pharmacy. Good Laboratory of Maritime Zoology. Laboratory of Biology on Mont Sigonal. There is also an excellent School of Commerce, a National School of Agriculture, and a School of Fine Art.

Dates of Sessions.

The University opens on the 3rd of November.

Special Classes.

There are two free classes in French for foreign students—the one elementary, the other more advanced—both in the winter months. There is also a *Course of Lectures for Foreign Students* from 3rd November till the end of March. Subjects of course:—Study of French Language and Literature, Provençal and Italian, History and Geography, the Art and Political Institutions of France. The special fee for this course is 50 frs.

Hon. Ac. Co. Professor Valèry, 1 Rue Fournarié.

Vacation Courses. None.

Cost of Journey. About £3.

UNIVERSITÉ DE

NANCY.

(*Lorraine—1572.*)

Matric. Fees. Matriculation fee, 30 frs. There is also an obligatory Library and Laboratories fee of 47 frs. 50 c. per term for medical students. Special fees also for Science and Pharmacy students of 25 to 150 frs. per term.

Class Fees. All classes and lectures are gratis.

Cost of Living. Rooms cost 20 to 40 frs. a month. *Abonnements* may be had from most restaurants for lunch and dinner daily—both meals together, 55 to 80 frs. a month. Students enjoy reduced fares and prices almost everywhere, and free medical assistance. Board unusual, 3 to 5 frs. a day.

Climate. Excellent and fairly temperate. Warm in summer.

Attractions. Old and most interesting town (100,000 inhabitants), capital of French Lorraine. Artistic and musical centre. Good theatre and concerts. There is an excellent UNIVERSITY UNION, "Société des Etudiants," similar to British ones. Various sports and pastimes. Swimming and boating. Fine excursions in the Vosges.

Libraries and Museums. University Library (80,000 vols. and 5,000 MSS.). Museum of Natural History. Fine picture gallery. Various learned societies. Two botanical gardens. Public Library (87,000 vols. and 1,100 MSS.). Forestry Library.

The University may be most strongly recommended to General British students. There are special facilities afforded them for taking degrees, and the classes of l' "Alliance Française," lasting all the year round, are convenient for learning the language. The Faculties are : Arts, Science, Law, Medicine and Pharmacy ; lectures in all of them excellent.

In each Faculty special facilities are given to foreigners to obtain Degrees. The fees vary from 120 to 450 frs.

Most classes start on 3rd November and last till 31st July. Dates of Some are divided into two sessions, but with only one day's Session. interval between them (15th March).

There are, on the whole, fairly good opportunities for Clinical clinical work.

The only School of Forestry in France is in Nancy. Science. Visits to leading industrial works are organised in connection with University classes.

Mons. J. Laurent, 12 Rue Jeanne d'Arc.

Hon. Ac. Co.

The courses are in two parts : (1) during session; and (2) Vacation from about 1st July to 31st October. The fee for the former is Courses. 70 frs. (50 frs. for half session); for the latter 40 frs. the first month, and 10 frs. each. Subjects: French Language, Phonetics, Literature, Art, History, and Law.

£1. 18s.

Cost of Journey.

UNIVERSITÉ ET COLLÉGES DE
P A R I S.

(*Isle de France*—1200.)

Matriculation and Library fee, 30 frs. Necessary documents :—(1) Birth Certificate; (2) Matriculation Card or Degree Diploma; all of which must be *visé* at the British Embassy in Paris [for University]. Matric. Fee.

There are, generally speaking, only Matriculation, Library, Class Fees. Degree, and Examination fees [for University].

From 4 to 7 frs. a day.

Cost of Living.

Cold in winter; hot in summer.

Climate.

It is quite unnecessary to enumerate the attractions of Paris. Besides, it would require a handbook of itself. No city in the world offers attractions so many, so brilliant and varied.

University Libraries—Arts and Science (300,000 vols.); Libraries and Law (80,000 vols. and 300 MSS.); Medicine (160,000 vols. Museums. and 400 MSS.); Pharmacy (40,000 vols.). National Library (550,000 vols. and 102,000 MSS.). Observatory. National

2500000

Archives. Ten other large libraries. Louvre Museum. Eighteen other Museums of Art and Science. Sixty-seven learned Societies, mostly with special libraries.

Colleges.

The University.—Faculties of Law (7,032 students); Medicine (3,369 students); Science (2,022 students) with twenty-four laboratories; Arts (2,413 students)—both the latter being in the Sorbonne. There is an affiliated School of Pharmacy (1,000 students).

The Sorbonne.—Mostly “seminar” work. Sections—Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, Natural Sciences, History and Philology, Theology.

Ecole Normale Supérieure.—Sections—Arts (Lettres), Science. Is not open to foreigners.

Other institutions of importance are:—

Ecole des Langues Orientales Vivantes (450 students).

Ecole Nationale des Chartes.—For historical research work. Foreigners may be admitted by recommendation from the Conseil de Perfectionnement and the Minister of Public Instruction.

Ecole Supérieure des Mines (150 students). Mining College.

Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées (150 students).—For Civil Engineering.

Institut National Agronomique (250 students).—For Agriculture.

Museum and School of Natural History.—With fine Zoological and Botanical Gardens. Forty-three professors and lecturers. Special library (220,000 vols. and 2,300 MSS.).

Ecole d'Anthropologie.

Ecole Municipale de Physique et de Chimie Industrielle.—Fees, 50 frs. a month. Course of study, three years. Only thirty external students admitted. With courses in Electrical Engineering.

Ecoles Supérieures de Commerce.—Four in number.

Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers.—With twenty open and free evening classes in Applied Chemistry, Civil Engineering, Agriculture, Commercial Law, and industrial questions, lasting from November to the end of April.

Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures.—Course of three years, for foreign students. First year's fee, 900 frs.; second and third year's fee, 1,000 frs. each. Grants diploma of Civil Engineering (Ing. ès Arts et Manuf.).

Ecole Supérieure d'Électricité.—Fee for course, 1,000 frs. Free to members of International Society of Electrical Engineers.

Ecole Spéciale d'Architecture.—Course of three years; also one year's preparatory course optional. Fees, 850 frs. Session, from 5th October to 15th July. British and other graduates have to pass no entrance examination.

Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques (530 students).—Course of two years. Two yearly sessions.

Ecole des Hautes Etudes Sociales.—In four sections—Art, Education, Sociology, and Journalism. Gives diplomas. Session begins on 7th November. Two years' course.

Collège Libre des Sciences Sociales (400 students).—Course of two years. Gives diplomas. Fee, 30 to 40 frs. Beginning of session, 5th November. Excellent course.

Institut Catholique.—A sort of Roman Catholic University, with Divinity, Law, Philosophy, Church Law, Science, and Literature sections.

Faculté Libre de Théologie Protestante.—For French Protestant Divinity course.

Seminaire Israelite de France.—Jewish Theological College.

There are—

I. MEDICAL.

Vacation Courses.

- (1) Vacation courses in the Faculty of Medicine with hospital cliniques.
- (2) Vacation course in St Louis Hospital. Subject of course, Venereal Diseases. First series: May, June, July; second series: October, November, and December.
- (3) Vacation courses in Paris Hospitals. Fee, 50 frs. a class. Dates vary in August, September, and October.
- (4) Vacation courses for Medical Practitioners. First series, Easter vacation; second series, second fortnight in September.
- (5) Practical Clinical vacation courses. Fee, 40 frs. Courses begin on 15th July.

II. PHILOLOGICAL.

- (1) Alliance Française.
- (2) Lycée de Versailles.
- (3) International Guild.

For details as to these, see under "Vacation Courses," pages 137, 138.

There are cliniques connected with the University in the following hospitals:—Hotel-Dieu (Dieulaifroid, Le Dentu, Guinard), La Pitié (Babinsky), La Charité, Saint Antoine,

Clinical
Work.

Necker, Cochin, Beaujon, Lariboisière, Tenon, Laënnec, Bichat, Claude Bernard et Andral, Broussais, Bonsicaut, Saint Louis, Broca, Baudelocque, Tarnier, Enfants Malades, Hérold, Bretonneau, Troussseau, Maternité, Salpêtrière, Asile Clinique Sainte Anne, Bicêtre. Anatomical Museum Dupuytren.

Dates of
Sessions.

The academic year begins in the first week of November. There are no courses from July to October, inclusive. The Christmas vacation lasts one week, the Easter vacation, two. [University and Sorbonne.]

Degree Fees.

Faculty of Law.— <i>Lic.</i> , 415 frs. ; <i>Dr.</i> , 575 frs.
,, ,, Medicine.— <i>Dr.</i> , 1,400 frs.
,, ,, Science.— <i>Dr.</i> , 370 frs. to 970 frs.
,, ,, Lettres.— <i>Lic.</i> , 235 frs. ; <i>Dr.</i> , 200 frs.
,, ,, Pharmacy.— <i>Dr. Phr.</i> , 730 frs.

Diplomas of Study are also given.

N.B.—Degrees from the University of Paris or any other University in France do not confer the right to practise any profession in France. To obtain this, special ministerial permission must be got.

Women
Students.

Women are admitted to matriculation.

Hon. Ac. Co.

Sir Thomas Barclay, LL.B., 7 Boulevard Beauséjour.

Cost of
Journey.

Single, £1. 8s. ; return, £2. 7s. 1d.

UNIVERSITÉ DE
P O I T I E R S.

(Poitou—1432).

Matric. Fees.

Matriculation fee, 30 frs. Giving admittance to all lectures and classes in all the departments of the University. Laboratory fees for each scientific teaching: 40 frs. a year, payable by term; 80 frs. for Agricultural Chemistry. Foreign students desirous to qualify for French diplomas would have to pay the regular inscription fees.

Cost of Living.

Rooms from 20 to 40 frs. a month. *Abonnement* at the restaurant for lunch and dinner, 65 to 85 frs. a month. Students enjoy reduced fares and prices almost everywhere.

Climate.

Most healthy and excellent. Warm in summer, rarely cold in winter. The town lies on a small eminence in a particularly bracing situation. The country round very pleasant and pretty.

Attractions.

Very old and most interesting place of 40,000 inhabitants, affording many opportunities for quiet work and also many diversions. Good theatre and concerts; many theatrical

troupes stopping on their way from Paris to Bordeaux. Various sports in high honour, football, tennis, &c. Swimming and boating on the river. Fine excursions to the seaside or to the *Châteaux* on the Loire.

The language spoken in these parts is particularly correct and the accent singularly pure.

University Library (53,000 vols. and 130,000 dissertations). Libraries and Public Library adjoining (70,000 vols. and numerous MSS.). Museums. Museum of Natural History. Botanical Gardens. Fine Picture Gallery.

Special facilities are given to foreign students to obtain Degrees, degrees in each one of the Faculties—Law, Science, and Letters. The latter has established a *Certificat d'Etudes Littéraires* reserved to foreigners. The examination consists (1) of a translation from English into French (duration: one hour); and (2) *viva voce* questions on two series of lectures delivered at the Faculty, at the choice of the candidate. The examination fee is 20 frs.

Prof. M. Castelain, Professor of English Literature.

Hon. Ac. Co.

The lectures begin on the 4th of November and last to the Dates of end of June.

Distance from Paris: 4 or 5 hours. Prices vary from 40 Cost of to 16 frs. Journey.

UNIVERSITÉ DE

RENNES.

(*Brittany.*)

Matriculation and Library fee, 30 frs., giving access to the Matric. Fees. library and to the ordinary lectures of the University.

Special classes for foreigners, 20 frs. per month.

Class Fees.

Rooms from 20 to 30 frs. per month. "Pension" in Cost of Living. restaurants (including lunch and dinner), from 55 to 80 frs. Board and residence in families from 150 frs. per month. Ladies can reside and board at the Lycée de Jeunes Filles (from 75 frs. per month, according to room).

Very mild. Somewhat rainy in winter.

Climate.

Capital of Brittany (80,000 inhabitants). Theatre. Ex-Attractions. excellent concerts. Two students' associations. Football (Rugby and Association), tennis, boating. Centre of excursions to the "Emerald Coast." Easy trips to Dinan, Dinard, St Malo, Mont St Michel, &c.

University Library (over 100,000 vols.; excellent for Celtic studies). Public Library (about 110,000 vols.). Picture Gallery. Museums. School of Art. School of Music.

General Information.

The University of Rennes is one of the most flourishing among the French Provincial Universities (about 1,800 students). British students are admitted to all the lectures in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, Medicine and Pharmacy. Rennes is the only French University where Celtic is taught.
Special courses for foreigners.

Degrees.

Foreigners can obtain the following diplomas :—Diplôme de Langue Française (fee, 20 frs.) ; Diplôme de Langue et Littérature Française, Degré Supérieur (fee, 50 frs.) ; Doctorat ès lettres (fee, 200 frs.).

Dates of Session.

First term, from 15th November to New Year's Day ; second term, from 8th January to Easter ; third term, from Easter to end of June. Special course for foreigners : first term, from 15th November to 15th February ; second term, from 1st March to 8th June.

Clinical Work.

Clinical lectures are delivered at the Town Hospital by eight professors.

Science.

Good Faculty of Sciences. Excellent Laboratories. Laboratory of Experimental Psychology and Phonetics.

Hon. Ac. Co.

Prof. Albert Feuillerat.

Vacation Course.

Vacation course, under the patronage of the University at St Malo and St Servan (August). See page 137.

Cost of Journey.

Three routes : (1) Southampton-St Malo-Rennes, £1. 3s. ; return tickets, available six months, between Southampton and St Malo, £1. 6s. 8d. (2) London-Newhaven-Dieppe-Paris-Rennes, £1. 13s. 8d. (3) London-Dover-Calais-Paris-Rennes, £2. os. 10d.

British Students attending the Special Course for Foreigners can obtain a reduction of 50 per cent. on the railway fares, between St Malo and Rennes, Dieppe and Rennes, or Calais and Rennes.

UNIVERSITÉ DE
TOULOUSE.
(*Languedoc—1233.*)

Matric. and Class Fees.

Passport and certificates must be "visé" at British Embassy in Paris. Birth certificates are advisable, and all papers and certificates must be translated "visé." Matriculation fee, giving right to attend all lectures, 30 frs. Degree students pay no matriculation fee, but "inscriptions" of 50 frs. every term. Special laboratory fees.

Cost of Living.

Board about 120 frs. monthly.

Very hot in summer ; strong winds the rest of the year. Climate.

Fine town (150,000 inhabitants), with every attraction. Attractions. Two theatres ; circus ; concerts numerous. Boating, swimming, cycling ; various sports. Excursions. There is a *University Union* (subscription, 10 frs.).

University Library (80,000 vols.) ; "Collège" Library Libraries and (100,000 vols. and 1,000 MSS.). University Library is specially Museums. rich in Spanish and Portuguese literature. Museum of Antiquities. Industrial Museum. Botanical Garden. Good Natural History Museum. Museum of Fine Arts (rich collections). Good University Collections. Two Observatories. Rich Archives.

The University of Toulouse is, after Paris, the oldest in General France. The Faculties are Arts, Science, Medicine and Information. Pharmacy, Law.

There are also the following institutions :—(1) Institute of Other Pisciculture ; (2) Agricultural Institute ; (3) Commercial Institute ; (4) Veterinary Institute ; (5) Fine Arts and Industry College. Educational Institutions.

There are no special classes for foreigners.

Four terms as in Caen.

Dates of Sessions.

There are excellent opportunities for clinical work ; large Clinical Work hospitals.

Monsieur Pinet, 3 Rue Romiguières.

Hon. Ac. Co.

None.

Vacation Courses.

Cost of Journey.

BELGIUM.

GENERAL REMARKS ON STUDY IN BELGIUM.

Matriculation. The conditions for matriculation at Belgian Universities are not so stringent as in most centres of learning, at least for foreign students. No passports are required.

General Information. The University of Louvain is Catholic, but the other three are State or Free Universities.

Language. The common people in Brussels speak both French and Flemish ; in Liège, an old French dialect, Walloon. In Ghent even the higher middle classes speak Flemish, and among the populace little French is spoken. Louvain is also a Flemish centre. But in all four Universities all lectures and cliniques are in French, and all intercourse in the circles a student is likely to frequent is in French.

Although the French spoken in Belgium is not of as pure an accent as that spoken in many parts of France, there need be no hesitation about going there on that score. Educated classes speak well everywhere.

Sports, Clubs, &c. There are few or no debating societies in Belgian Universities, and nothing like a University Union. But there are many political, musical, and athletic clubs in every University. The subscription is usually very small. Belgium is the cyclist's paradise. Riding and swimming are also very popular. Rowing is carried by Belgian students to a very great degree of efficiency, and football is rapidly growing in popularity. There are several golf courses, good and bad, mostly the latter.

Fares, &c. Railway fares are cheaper in Belgium than anywhere else in the world. Note that you may, for £1, get a season ticket which lasts for fifteen days and allows you to roam at will all over the Belgian railways.

Hon. Ac. Co. There are Hon. British Academic Consuls at Ghent, Liège, Brussels, and Louvain.

UNIVERSITÉ LIBRE DE
BRUXELLES.

(*Brabant.*)

Inclusive yearly fee in all classes in any one Faculty, 200 Class Fees.
to 250 frs.

Board, from 5 frs. a day.

Cost of Living.

Excellent, temperate climate; the healthiest capital in Climate.
Europe.

"A Paris in all but size"—offering all the numerous attractions of a brilliant first-class capital. Fine opera and concerts. Numerous good theatres. Popular lectures. Enormous forest in the immediate neighbourhood. Excellent cycling roads. Riding. Swimming. Every game and sport. Rich in archaeological, artistic, and historical treasures.

Royal Library (over 400,000 vols. and 30,000 MSS.). Very Libraries and rich Archives. University Library. Fine gallery of pictures. Museums. Various Art Collections. Historical Museum. Museum of Natural History (excellent). Botanical Gardens. Observatory. Industrial Museum. "Wiertz" Museum, &c.

The Faculties are Arts (Philosophy and Letters), Law, General Science, Medicine, Applied Sciences (or Polytechnic College). There are also affiliated to the University a School of Political and Social Science and a School of Commerce. To the Faculty of Medicine (in itself not so important) the following excellent institutes are attached:—The Physiological (Solvay) Institute; the Anatomical (Raoul Warocqué) Institute; the Institute of Hygiene, Bacteriology, and Therapeutics. To the Faculty of Science is attached the Botanical (Leo Errera) Institute, and to the Faculty of Applied Sciences the Institute of Mechanics.

Degree examinations take place in July and October. Degrees. Examination fees, 100 frs. There are usually two examinations for the degree of Cand., and three examinations for that of Dr.

There are two sessions—15th October to end of February, Dates of and 1st March to end of June. Sessions.

Opportunities for clinical work are good. Hospitals, both Clinical general and special, are numerous. Work.

The Faculty of Applied Science is, with the Engineering Colleges in Gand and Liège, among the best in Europe. Engineering.

Professor M. A. Kugener, 16 Avenue Solbosch.

Hon. Ac. Co.

Single, £1. 8s. 4d.; return, £2. 11s. 8d.
From Leith, via Antwerp, £1. 12s.

Cost of Journey.

UNIVERSITÉ DE L'ETAT.
G A N D (G H E N T).
(*Flandre—1816.*)

Matric. and Class Fees.	Matriculation fee, 15 frs.; inclusive fee for classes for one year's study, 100 to 250 frs.; fee for one class only, 20 to 80 frs.; laboratory fees, 10 to 40 frs., but not payable if inclusive fee already paid.
Cost of Living.	Rooms with breakfast, 25 to 50 frs. a month. Dinner and supper, monthly <i>abonnement</i> , 45 to 80 frs. Full "pension," from 65 frs. a month. Students get reductions in theatres, &c. Life and amusements not at all dear.
Climate.	Excellent, temperature moderate both winter and summer.
Attractions.	Old town with tragic and glorious past, 170,000 inhabitants. Fine art treasures. Near the most interesting old Flemish towns—Bruges, Antwerp, Oudenard, Tournay, Brussels, Ipres, &c. Excellent theatres—French and Flemish. Good concerts. Numerous students' clubs. World-famed rowing clubs. Various sports.
Libraries and Museums.	University Library (370,000 vols. and 1,800 MSS.). Magnificent Archives and Historic Collections. Museums of Archaeology, Painting, and Sculpture. Finest centre for study of Flemish Art and History. Observatory. Botanical Garden.
General Information.	This University, quite near our own shores, may be strongly recommended to British students. Faculties—Law, Philosophy and Letters, Medicine, Science. There is an affiliated School of Commerce and a College of Engineering, the latter much frequented by students from all parts of the world. Notable for intimate relations between professor and students. Equipment mostly new and excellent. The theses or other works of students are published free of charge in the University publications. Good seminars in History and Philology, with special Libraries.
Women Students.	Women are admitted to all Faculties.
Dates of Sessions.	October to July. A foreign student may matriculate and start at any time of the session.
Degrees.	Degree fees vary from 50 to 100 frs. according to degree and Faculty.
Clinical Work.	Good cliniques in Central City Hospital, specially ophthalmology, diseases of eye and ears.
Engineering.	Excellent College of Engineering. Big works (specially weaving) in the neighbourhood.
Hon. Ac. Co.	Prof. J. Bidez, Boulevard Léopold 59.
Vacation Courses.	None.
Cost of Journey.	Single, £1. 4s. 9d.; return, £2. 5s. 7d.

UNIVERSITÉ DE L'ETAT.

LIÈGE (1817).

Matriculation fee, 19 frs.

Matric. Fees.

Inclusive yearly fee for all lectures in the Faculty of Law Class Fees.
and the first part of the Arts course, 250 frs.; in the other
Faculties and in second part of Arts course, 200 frs. Separate
lectures may be taken out. Exam. and degree fees as at
Ghent.

Same as in Brussels.

Cost of Living.

The climate is temperate and healthy.

Climate.

Fine city on the Maas. Theatre. Popular lectures and Attractions.
good music. Picturesque surroundings. Boating, football,
and various sports.

University Library. State Archives. Various learned Libraries and
Societies. Good Music Conservatorium. Museums.

The Faculties are: Law, Arts, Science, and Medicine. Of General
these the Faculty of Science, with its special *School of Information.*
Engineering (civil, mining, industrial, and electric), is ad-
mirable in every respect, and, indeed, one of the best in Europe.
There are about 2,500 students, of whom over 880 are
foreigners. The College of Commerce is of the highest value.

As at Ghent.

Dates of Sessions.

There are good hospitals, but the Faculty of Medicine is Clinical
not of such great importance as the others. Work.

Liège being a great industrial and mining centre, engineers Science.
have every opportunity of practical experience afforded them.

M. le Prof. Parmentier, 44 Rue Louvrex.

Hon. Ac. Co.

Vacation Courses in July and August in History, Geography, Vacation
Science, Arts, and Elocution. See "Vacation Courses," p. 141. Courses.

Single, £1. 15s.; return, £3. 2s. 9d.

Cost of Journey.

UNIVERSITÉ CATHOLIQUE DE

LOUVAIN.

(Belgium—1425.)

Matriculation fee, 25 frs.

Matric. Fees

On an average, 40 frs. per semestral course; extra fees for Class Fees.
laboratories.

There are two semesters: from the 15th of October till the Dates of
15th of February; from the 15th of February till the 20th of Sessions.
July. 10 days' holidays at Christmas; 20 at Easter.

Cost of Living. In the Colleges, board and lodging, 700 frs. a year. In the town, rooms cost 30 to 50 frs. a month ; and dinner and supper are taken in restaurants, 50 to 80 frs. a month.

Attractions. Louvain was the capital of the former Dukedom of Brabant ; fine old buildings with many historical souvenirs. Splendid walks in the neighbouring woods of Heverlé and Merdaal. In close proximity of Brussels (35 minutes per railway).

General Information. Five Faculties : Catholic Divinity ; Law ; Medicine ; Philosophie et Lettres ; Sciences. Numerous technical and special institutions. Oriental Languages (Dr Casartelli, Bishop of Salford, formerly was one of the Professors). Sciences politiques et sociales (erected by Ministre van den Heuvel). Ecole de Sciences Consulaires, Commerciales et Coloniales. Institut Supérieur de Philosophie (erected by Card. Mercier). Institut Agronomique. Ecole des Arts et Manufactures ; des Mines ; d'Architecture ; d'Electricité. Special institutes for Biology and Cytology (erected by Carnoy) ; for Bacteriology, &c. Numerous practical courses (Tripos). Botanical Garden. University Hospital ; various cliniques ; Collections. University Library : 1,000 periodicals ; more than 30 published by the Professors.

2,200 students ; 10 per cent. are foreigners. Special facilities for learning French. Professor of English Philology, W. Bang. Academical degrees are conferred on foreigners at any time of the year. Fees vary.

Numerous *sociétés* and *cercles* amongst the students : scientific discussions. Conferences. All kinds of sport. A Bibliography of the works by the Professors, as well as a History of the University, has been edited. *Annuaire* coming forth every year.

Hon. Ac. Co. Prof. Dr H. de Vocht, Ecole Commerciale et Consulaire.

Vacation Courses. None.

Cost of Journey. Same as Bruxelles, plus about 1.50 fr.

HOLLAND.

GENERAL REMARKS ON STUDY IN HOLLAND.

(a) Living in Holland is as cheap as in this country, although foreigners staying in hotels frequented by English-speaking visitors are apt to think differently.

(b) Study in Holland has hitherto been confined, as far as Britishers are concerned, to South African students. There is no reason for this restriction. Some of the classes are excellent, and much useful medical work may be done, *e.g.*, at Utrecht, Amsterdam, and Leyden.

(c) All lectures and cliniques are given in Dutch. In the Medical Faculties German text-books are generally used. French, German, and English are spoken by most of the educated classes. Although it takes a long time to learn to speak Dutch fluently, it is quite easy with a previous knowledge of German, to understand the Dutch language in a short time.

(d) The winters are very much the same as in the North of Scotland. The temperature is somewhat higher than in this country in summer. Spring is cold and moist.

(e) Students and graduates of the University of Capetown enjoy special privileges and facilities for the attaining of Dutch degrees in virtue of a Royal Decree of 7th June 1906.

(f) To all desiring information concerning Dutch Universities, we would recommend to send for a book, "De Universiteitsgids," published at Leyden by E. J. Brill.

(g) There is a Consul at Leyden; other appointments will be made shortly.

AMSTERDAM.

Cost about £4 to £5 a month, exclusive of laundry.

Cost of Living.

Cold and pleasant in winter; raw in spring; most un-Climate. pleasant in summer.

The "Northern Venice," built on piles in a marsh, is a Attractions. most interesting old town. There are good theatres and concerts. Boating, yachting, and skating. Football and other sports.

University Library. Free University Library. Botanical Libraries and and Zoological Gardens. Magnificent Picture Galleries. Ryk's Museums.

Museum and Gemeentelyk Museum. Fodor and Van der Hoop Museums. Libraries of the Academies (Fine Arts and Sciences).

UNIVERSITEIT VAN AMSTERDAM.

This is far the larger of the two Universities which Amsterdam possesses.

Matric. Fees.

Class Fees. Yearly fee in Divinity, 100 fl.; in all other Faculties, 200 fl.

General Information. The Faculties are: Law, Medicine, Science, Arts, and Divinity—the latter Protestant. The School of Medicine is of some renown. This University is under the control of the Town Council. The Medical Faculty has a splendid reputation.

Dates of Sessions. The academic year begins on the third Monday in September.

Clinical Work. There are seven or eight large hospitals, and several special cliniques, so that there are excellent opportunities for clinical work.

VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT (1880).

This is a very small University, supported by private effort. The Faculties are: Law, Arts, and Divinity—the latter under the control of the Reformed Church. There are not more than five or six classes in each Faculty. There is also one Medical class.

Agriculture. There is at Watergraafsmeer, near Amsterdam, a good School of Horticulture.

Hon. Ac. Co. None at present.

Cost of Journey. Single, £1. 5s. 6d.; return, £1. 18s. 7d.
From Leith by Rotterdam, about £2. 10s., with food.

RIJKS UNIVERSITEIT.

GRONINGEN (1614).

Matric. and Class Fees.

As at Utrecht.

Cost of Living.

Perhaps rather less than at Amsterdam.

Climate.

Moderately good; but often raw and damp.

Attractions.

Interesting and historical town. Boating, skating, and various sports. Rather quiet.

Libraries and Museums.

University Library (140,000 vols., 700 MSS.). Antiquarian Museum. Observatory. Botanical Garden. Academy of Fine Arts.

The Faculties are: Law, Medicine, Science, Arts, and General Divinity—the latter Protestant. There is an Academy of Information. Science. This is the only Dutch University with Chairs in Modern Languages.

As at Utrecht.

Degrees.
Dates of
Sessions.
Women
Students.

There is one good general hospital; several cliniques.

Clinical
Work.

There are the following institutions to be noted:—A School of Design and a School of Navigation.

None.

Hon. Ac. Co.

Single, £1. 15s. 9d.; return, £2. 13s. 8d.

Cost of

From Leith by Rotterdam, about £3, with food; by Journey.
Harlingen somewhat less, although this route is not advisable.

RIJKS UNIVERSITEIT.

LEYDEN (1575).

As at Utrecht.

Matric. and
Class Fees.

Rather more than at the other Dutch Universities.

Cost of Living.

Better than in many other parts of Holland.

Climate.

A quiet University town on the Old Rhine. Boating, Attractions, rowing, skating, &c. Various other sports. Once a week theatre, and once a week concert.

University Library (200,000 vols. and 6,400 MSS., many Libraries and of them Oriental). “Remonstranten” Library. Library of Museums. “Maatschappij der Nederl. Letterkunde,” rich in early editions. Bibliotheca Thysiana. Antiquarian Museum. Ethnographical Museum. Fine Natural History Museum. Royal Observatory. Botanic Garden. Geological Museum.

The Faculties are: Divinity (Protestant), Law, Medicine, General Science, and Arts. The University was at one time one of the most celebrated in Europe, and most of its Professors are still men of brilliant scholarship. The Faculties of Law and Medicine enjoy a very good reputation.

As at Utrecht.

Dates of
Sessions.

Opportunities for clinical work are good for a small town.

Clinical
Work.

All classes are open to women students.

Women
Students.

Professor Dr Kuenen, The University.

Hon. Ac. Co.

Single, £1. 3s. 5d.; return, £1. 15s.

Cost of
Journey.

RIJKS UNIVERSITEIT.

UTRECHT (1636).

Matric. and Class Fees.	Matriculation and class fees, giving access to all lectures, laboratories, &c., in the University for one whole year, 200 fl. If only one or two classes are desired, the fee is 30 fl. per class.
Cost of Living.	About the same as in Amsterdam.
Climate.	Cold in winter; fairly temperate at other times.
Attractions.	Usual attractions of a quiet Dutch provincial town. Concerts and theatre. Boating, skating; various sports. Military centre of some importance.
Libraries and Museums.	University Library (over 250,000 vols.). Museum of Natural History. "Kunstliefde" Museum and Archiepiscopal Museum (of Art). Observatory. Botanical Garden. Veterinary Library.
General Information.	The University comprises Faculties of Divinity (Protestant), Law, Arts, Science, and Medicine. There is also a good Veterinary College. The Medical School is very well frequented, and enjoys an excellent reputation.
Dates of Session.	The academic year usually lasts from the 18th September to the 16th of the following September.
Women Students.	Women are admitted to most classes.
Clinical Work.	There are: One military hospital, one large general hospital, one asylum, one ophthalmic hospital, one dental hospital, and several other smaller institutions; there being good opportunities for clinical work.
Hon. Ac. Co.	None at present.
Cost of Journey.	Single, £1. 5s. 4d.; return, £1. 18s. 2d.

RUSSIA.

GENERAL REMARKS ON STUDY IN RUSSIA.

For matriculation at any Russian University it is necessary Matric. Fees. to show (*a*) either a graduate's diploma of some British University, or a certificate of matriculation at some such University; (*b*) a paper from the War Office in London certifying that there is no call on you for military service (or, if in the Territorial Army, that your stay in Russia is compatible with your military obligations); (*c*) a Passport, and it is advisable to have it *visé* at the Russian Embassy in London. These documents, together with translated copies of them (in Russian), must be sent to the "Rector, University Office,

"University," with a formal application for permission to matriculate. The following document (and translated copies) must also be presented; your birth certificate. The fee for matriculation is 25 roubles, renewable every half-year. Class fees are 1 rouble per weekly hour every half-session. All fees must be paid by the 6th November for the First Session, and the 1st April for the Second Session (these dates may, however, vary in different Universities). Fees should be sent along with the application; if not accepted, the fees are returned. But it must be remembered that possession of the above certificate, while it qualifies for, does not entitle to, matriculation. The rush of students to Russian Universities is so enormous that efficiency of teaching would be imperilled if there were not a limit to the number of students allowed to matriculate each year. A student, therefore, desirous of attending a Russian University should apply as long in advance as possible.

Generally speaking, living is comparatively cheap in Russia; Life in Russia. in the two capitals it is more expensive. Russian society, if the student is fortunate to have letters of introduction, will be found extremely brilliant and hospitable. In some University towns there are Halls of Residence at cheap rates for students.

In general, the Faculty of Medicine in a Russian University General is the one to which most attention is paid, and work done is Information. really remarkably good. The Faculties of Arts are comparatively less significant. But there are magnificent opportunities for the specialist in History and in Oriental Languages.

On the whole, though the idea is an unfamiliar one, a stay in Russia and study at some of its institutions may be strongly recommended. A knowledge of Russian will be seldom

regretted, for it is every year assuming a more important position in the scale of useful languages.

Please note that all Regulations are liable to change. The following points enter into the Project of the University Council. They will probably be realised in the nearest future :—(1) To yield admission to students without distinction of sex. (2) To admit students to all lectures of other Faculties, free of charge. (3) To admit Hearers without certificates.

Degrees. (1) In Medicine, Doctor ; (2) in all other Faculties, Magister and Doctor, which can be obtained successively.

Hearers. As “Hearers” are admitted :—(1) Graduates. (2) Those who have passed an equivalent to the “Arbiturienten Examination.” Applications to be sent to the Rector as for matriculation. Fees same as for matriculated students.

Women Students. By a recent decree no more women are to be admitted to matriculation in a Russian University.

IMPERATORSKIJ UNIVERSITET.

D O R P A T.

(Livonia — 1632.)

Matric. and Class Fees. Same as in other Russian Universities.

Cost of Living. With moderate pretensions, 50 roubles a month will be sufficient, and it may be done on 40 roubles. Life is very much cheaper in Dorpat than in Moscow or St Petersburg.

Climate. Fairly cold climate, but healthy.

Attractions. Dorpat is mainly a University town. No constant theatre. Concerts. River Embach. Various winter and summer sports. The town and society is much more German than Russian in “atmosphere.”

Libraries and Museums. University Library (228,000 vols.). Library and Collections of the Estonian Learned Society. Very fine Observatory. Library of Veterinary Institute (18,000 vols.). Historical Antiquarian Museum.

General Information. There is a Lutheran Faculty of Divinity. The Faculty of Medicine is very frequented. The classes of Astronomy in Dorpat have a considerable reputation. Lectures are given in Russian save in the Faculty of Divinity and in the classes of Anatomy, Zoology, Geography, Ethnography, and Statistics, which are given in German. There is a good Course of Pharmacy, and a separate Veterinary Institute.

There is one good general hospital; several cliniques; Clinical Veterinary Hospital. Work.

As in other Russian Universities.

Women
Students.
Dates of
Sessions.
Degrees.
Cost of
Journey.

UNIVERSITY OF
HELSINGFORS.

(*Finland.*)

(*Founded in Abo in 1640, moved to Helsingfors in 1828.*)

Matriculation fee, 45 Finnish marks.

Matric. Fees.

Most lectures are gratis.

Class Fees.

Rooms cost 40–60 frs. a month. Board and lodging, Cost of Living. 100–150 frs.

The climate bracing, in the winter occasionally rather Climate. severe.

The town is beautifully situated on the sea. Capital of Attractions. Finland, with many public buildings and private houses of striking architecture. The musical life highly developed; the proximity of St Petersburg enables it to secure first-rate artists. A large number of secondary schools, four of which are co-educational; a Technical Institute. Excellent opportunities for yachting on the open sea and among the innumerable islands which adorn the coast. Lawn tennis, football. Winter sports of every kind. Famous salmon fishing in the chief rivers of the country. Excursions of great interest and beauty by rail or boat (e.g. to Imatra, the greatest waterfall in Europe).

University Library, containing about 300,000 volumes, and Libraries, several smaller Libraries. Astronomical Observatory, Natural Museums, &c. History Museum, Botanical Garden, Picture Gallery, representative of Modern Finnish Art. Various Museums—ethnographical, historical, &c. Good laboratories and hospitals. Many learned societies.

The University contains four Faculties: Theological General (Lutheran), Juridical, Medical, and Philosophical; the last-mentioned is divided into three sections: (1) For Historical and Philological studies; (2) for Mathematics and Science; (3) for Agriculture. The lectures are in Finnish and Swedish. The number of students about 2,500, including about 500 women students. As regards University privileges, women students are on an absolute equality with men.

Degrees.

Certain facilities are given to foreigners who wish to obtain degrees. The fees for University degrees very moderate.

Dates of Sessions.

Two terms in the year : Sept. 1—Dec. 15, and Jan. 15—May 31. The lectures begin in the middle of September and about 20th January, and end in the beginning of December and in the beginning of May.

Cost of Journey.

Good weekly passenger steamer service between Hull and Finland in about ninety hours. 1st Class, £6. 7s. ; return, £10. 11s. 10d., provisions included. Frequent steamers from Copenhagen and Stockholm to Helsingfors.

Further particulars may be obtained from Lector D. Wilson (Stora Robertsgatan 4; Summer Address : Harston Vicarage, Cambridge), Prof. U. Lindelöf (Sandvikskajen 15), and Prof. Edward Westermarck (September—December : 8 Rockley Road, West Kensington Park, London, W.; January—May : Andrégatan 7, Helsingfors).

IMPERATORSKIJ UNIVERSITET.

MOSCOW.

(*Russia—1755.*)

Matric. and Class Fees.

Matriculation fee, 25 roubles. No ex-matriculation fee. One rouble per weekly hour every session in the Faculties of Law, Science, and Arts; 75 kopecks per weekly hour in the Faculty of Medicine.

Cost of Living.

Living is expensive in Moscow; living frugally the average cost will be 50 or 60 roubles per month. Any extras (*e.g.*, theatre, concerts) are very dear, but special "students' seats" are cheap.

Climate.

Cold, but healthy climate. In summer 64° Fahr., in winter 16° Fahr. is the average. Great deal of snow. Spring beautiful.

Attractions.

Probably Europe's most wonderful city. Excellent theatres and concerts, and all kinds of amusements. Very exclusive society. Fine parks. Splendid forests in immediate vicinity. All winter sports in abundance. Zoological Garden.

Libraries and Museums.

University Library (314,000 vols.). Museum of Lazareff Institute. Fine University and Technical College Collections. Library of Holy Synod. Fine Public Museum. State Museum. Historical Museum. Archives of Foreign Affairs, and Justice Ministries. Botanical Garden.

General Information.

The University, as at St Petersburg, being a very large one, students of Medicine in particular will not get much individual attention, though the Hospitals and Cliniques are numerous, and on the whole good. There is a *School for Oriental Languages* that gives magnificent opportunities to the student

of this branch. Regular students at this School pay an inclusive fee of 50 roubles a year. Non-matriculated "Hearers" pay 5 roubles per course of lectures.

Women are admitted as non-matriculated "Hearers." There Women is also a separate College for women. Students.

There are a good Technical College, an Agricultural Science School, and a Forestry School, in addition to the Faculty of Science.

(1) 13th September to 3rd January; (2) 2nd February to Dates of 13th June. Sessions.

Single, £7. 3s. 5d.; return, £11. 9s. 10d.

Cost of Journey.

IMPERATORSKIJ UNIVERSITET.

ST PETERSBURG.

(*Russia—1819.*)

As at Moscow.

Matric. and Class Fees.

As at Moscow. There are, however, "University Halls of Cost of Living Residence," where board only comes to 40 to 45 roubles a month.

Changeable and cold climate.

Climate.

Magnificent city. Theatres, concerts, &c. Ice-yachting Attractions. on the Neva and the Bay of Kronstadt. Boating and yachting in summer. Various winter and summer sports.

University Library (366,000 vols. and 9,200 MSS.). Libraries and Academy Library (200,000 vols.). Imperial Public Library (1,600,000 vols. and 100,000 MSS.; one of the finest in the world), open to all. Botanical Garden. Various "special" Libraries and Archives of State departments. Various collections. Fine Numismatics Museum. Asiatic Museum. "Hermitage" Museum of Art. Observatory, &c.

The Faculties are Law, Arts, Science, and Oriental General Languages. Splendid work is done in all, especially the latter. Information. The Faculty of Medicine is formed into a separate institution, depending on the War Office, and it is doubtful whether a foreigner would be admitted. Personal introductions will open to British medicals some of the magnificently equipped hospitals and cliniques and the Imperial Institute for Experimental Medicine.

Women are admitted only as "Hearers." There is a separate Women's University, however, with two Faculties Students.—Arts and Science. There is a special Hall of Residence, at cheap rates (40 roubles) for women. There is also a private Medical College for Women.

Science.

The following are some of the Institutes besides the Faculty of Science:—Academy of Science, Technical College, Institute for Civil Engineers, Institute for Streets and Water Engineers, Electro-Technical College, Mining School, Forestry School.

Hon. Ac. Co.

Professor Dr Braun, Imperial University.

Cost of Journey.

Single, £7. 9s. 8d.; return, £11. 7s. 4d.

OTHER RUSSIAN UNIVERSITIES.

IMPERATORSKIJ UNIVERSITET.

CHARKOW (1804).

Regulations and Faculties as at Kieff. About half the students are in the Faculty of Medicine. There are excellent University Collections. The University Library is of about 186,000 vols. The Students' Library of 15,000 vols. There is a Technical College for Chemistry and Mechanics (yearly fee, inclusive, 50 roubles). There is also a Veterinary Institute. Government Archives. Public Library of 114,000 vols.

IMP. KASANSKIJ UNIVERSITET.

KASAN (1804).

Regulations and Faculties are as at Kieff. Here again the classes in Medicine are held in good repute. The University Library is of about 250,000 vols. There is also an Academic Library. There is a Veterinary Institute with special Library. Good Museums. Living is about the same as at Kieff.

IMP. UNIVERSITET SV. VLADIMIRA.

KIEFF (1832).

The same regulations obtain as in Moscow. The Faculty of Medicine is of considerable reputation, and the cliniques are very well conducted. There are fine Museums and Collections. The University Library is of over 120,000 vols. There are also rich Archives. Living costs from 45 to 55 roubles a month. The Faculties are Arts, Science, Law, and Medicine. There is also a Polytechnical Institute.

IMP. NOVOROSSIJSKIJ UNIVERSITET.

ODESSA (1865).

Same regulations as at Kieff. This is a newer and much smaller University, with Faculties of Medicine, Arts, Science,

and Law. There are good Museums, and the University Library is of about 250,000 vols. Note the great difference of climate from Moscow, &c. Living is comparatively cheap.

Single, £6. 17s. 11d.; return, £10. 18s. 10d.

IMPERATORSKIJ UNIVERSITET.

WARSAW (1816).

Same regulations. The Medical Faculty comprises over half the students. The University Library is specially rich in Polish Literature. Fine Museums. There is also a Veterinary Institute (permission of Governor of Warsaw necessary to admission). Magnificent Library of the Polish State Archives (80 to 90,000 folios).

ITALY.

GENERAL REMARKS ON STUDY IN ITALY.

Matriculation. The following documents must as a rule be shown in order to matriculate :—(1) certificate of birth ; (2) a passport ; (3) a certificate of matriculation or degree diploma from some other European University ; (4) a photograph, recently taken, bust, cabinet size. The fee varies from 10 to 75 l.

Class Fees. An inclusive yearly fee is paid, giving the right of attendance at all lectures in any one Faculty. This fee varies from 10 to 220 l.

Exam. Fee. As a rule there is an Exam. Fee of 20 to 50 l.

Degree Fees. Degree Fees vary from 50 to 150 l.

Cost of Living. It is possible in most Italian towns to live very cheaply (from 3 l. a day), but as good and clean lodgings are not too abundant, it would be well to stay a day or two in a good hotel to have time for thorough search.

Climate. Rather hot for Britishers in summer ; temperate generally in winter.

Libraries and Museums. As a rule public institutions in Italy, such as libraries and museums, are freely open to students. Should any difficulty arise, application should be made for a pass through the British Embassy.

General Information. On the whole medical students should not go to Italy ; though one or two Universities have a good Medical School, the equipment of most hospitals and the general standard of work leaves much to be desired. It is different with students of History, Law, Fine Arts, and Mathematics, who will find great opportunities for excellent work. The language to one who has known Latin, and especially to one who knows French, is extremely easy, and may be acquired in a very short time. There are Schools of Pharmacy, Gynaecology, and Veterinary Medicine in most towns. The Zoological Station and Laboratory at Naples is a unique institution of the greatest value.

Life in Italy. Life in Italy will be found very pleasant ; the general atmosphere is, of course, strongly artistic ; music and drama are excellent, and Italian society is extremely amiable and well disposed to British people.

Degrees. There are in all Faculties examinations at the end of each year. After a four years' course in Arts or Science, and a six

years' course in Medicine, a dissertation must be written and published; a public discussion is held on it, and, if approved by the examiners, entitles to a Dr. degree.

There is an Honorary British Academic Consul at only one Hon. Ac. Co. Italian University at present, namely Florence. Appointments, however, may be shortly expected in Rome, Turin, and Naples.

INSTITUTO DI STUDI SUPERIORI.

FLORENCE.

Matriculation fee is 60 l.

Matric. Fees,

Exclusive yearly fee, 105 l., payable in two instalments. Class and Exam. fees at end of each year, 20 l. other Fees.

From 100 to 150 l. a month must be reckoned to cover all Cost of Living, expenses. Simple board may be had from 50 l. a month. Room only 25 l. a month.

Good and bracing climate.

Climate,

All the attractions of a large city. Theatre, concerts, art. Attractions, Sports of various kinds.

Royal National Library (880,000 vols. and 19,000 MSS.) ; Libraries, Medicean-Laurentine Library (6,000 vols. and 10,000 MSS.) ; Riccardi Library (37,000 vols. and 4,000 MSS.) ; Marucellian Library (160,000 vols. and 1,500 MSS.) ; State Archives of Tuscany ; Medical Faculty Library.

Numerous Museums and Collections of Art, Archaeology, Museums, and History, both public and private, but all of them accessible. Observatory.

The University is a small one, but the work done is General good. The Faculties are Arts, Science, and Medicine. The Information, Faculty of Science is, however, of no great importance. There is a School of Pharmacy. There is a *Women's Faculty* (Arts subjects). There is also a Protestant *Theological College*, the *Waldensian College*, where excellent classes of Divinity are held.

Usual Italian regulations.

Degrees.

Opportunities for clinical work are abundant.

Clinical Work,

R. C. Hope, Esq., Villa Trollope.

Hon. Ac. Co.,

Single, £4. 18s. 9d. ; return, £8. 11s. 4d.

Cost of

Journey.

REGIA UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI.

NAPLES.

(Founded in 1224).

Matri. and Class Fees.	Matriculation fee, 60 l. Class fees about 100 l. per annum. Exam. fees about 25 l.
Cost of Living.	From 3 to 5 l. a day.
Climate.	Admirable climate, barring occasional volcanic eruptions, cinders, &c. Very hot in summer.
Attractions.	Magnificent position. Interesting city. Theatres and concerts. Yachting, boating, swimming, and all manner of sports. Interesting popular life. Ruins of Pompeii, Vesuvius, &c.
Libraries and Museums.	University Library (250,000 vols. and MSS.). Library of Engineering and Oriental Colleges. Royal Society of Arts and Sciences. Fine Zoological Collections. National Library (570,000 vols. and 8,000 MSS.). State Archives of Naples. Various Galleries, fine Museums, and Collections. Botanical Garden. Special Vesuvian Observatory.
General Information.	The University of Naples is one of the oldest and by far the largest of Italian Universities. The Faculties are Law, Medicine, Arts, Mathematics, and Science. There are, further, a School of Pharmacy, a Royal Engineering College (Technical College), a Veterinary School, an Institute for Oriental Languages, a Mathematical College, a College for Moral and Political Science, a College for Archæology and Art, and a remarkably fine practical <i>Zoological Station</i> (at which a British student may secure a table of study under certain conditions; the subjects of experiment are Morphology and Physiology). The University and affiliated Colleges may be well recommended. The Faculties of Law and Medicine are specially frequented, the latter having a remarkably large staff. The place is also obviously full of interest to students of Geology, and there are three Geological Institutes in the University. Students of Art and Archæology will also find a stay in Naples (with or without classes) most advantageous.
Dates of Sessions.	The academic year begins on 15th November.
Clinical Work.	Opportunities for clinical work are abundant.
Hon. Ac. Co.	None at present; an appointment will shortly be made.
Cost of Journey.	Single, £5. 9s. 8d.; return, £9. 15s.

PADUA (1222).

Matriculation fee, 60 l.; Class fees, 105 l. per Faculty Matric. and and per annum, payable in two instalments. Examination Class Fees. Fee: 20 l.

Board: from 3 to 5 l. a day.

Cost of Living.

Good climate, mild. Warm in summer.

Climate.

Picturesque city, oldest in Northern Italy. Important Attractions. artistic centre. Music. Theatre. Various amusements.

University Library (240,000 vols. and 2,300 MSS.); Civic Libraries and Library (140,000 vols. and 4,000 MSS.). Botanical Garden. Museums. Good University Collections. Civic Museum.

The Faculties are Law, Medicine, Science, Arts. There General is also an Engineering School and a Veterinary School incor- Information. porated in the University. A School of Gynaecology in Venice is affiliated. The University Institutes are good.

The academic year begins on the 15th November.

Dates of Sessions.

The opportunities for clinical work are not remarkable. There are as a rule eight to ten cliniques. There is a general hospital.

Clinical Work.

The Engineering Laboratories are well equipped.

Science.

None.

Hon. Ac. Co.

About £4.

Cost of Journey.

PALERMO.

(Sicily—1779.)

Matriculation fee, 60 l. Class fees per annum, 100 l.

Matric. and Class Fees.

To live comfortably a minimum of 5 l. a day is required.

Cost of Living.

Climate.

Capital of Sicily; old and most interesting town (220,000 Attractions. inhabitants). Theatre and concerts. Interesting life. Boating and swimming in the Mediterranean. Yachting. Various amusements. Notable architecture.

Communal Library (240,000 vols. and 3,000 MSS.); National Libraries and Library (200,000 vols. and 1,600 MSS.); State Archives of old Museums. Sicilian kingdom, rich mine for historians; Observatory; Museum of Art; Collections of Natural History; Botanical Garden.

The Faculties are Law, Medicine, Science, and Arts. There General are also Schools of Pharmacy and Engineering, the latter well Information. equipped. The Faculty of Law is remarkably good, and has rich archives.

Dates of Sessions.	The academic year begins on the 1st of November.
Clinical Work.	There is one large general hospital; six special cliniques. There are plenty of patients, but the equipment of hospitals might be better.
Hon. Ac. Co.	None.
Cost of Journey.	About £5. 10s. Much cheaper by sea.
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Matric. and Class Fees.	Usual Italian fees.
Cost of Living.	About 4 or 5 l. a day.
Climate.	Mild and sunny; enteric and malaria frequent, but on the whole healthy. Nights very cold.
Attractions.	It is hardly necessary to dwell on the attractions offered by "Imperial Rome." To every type of mind, grave or gay, artistic or material, it offers congenial and attractive scenes.
Libraries.	Alexandrine (University) Library (190,000 vols.); Vatican Library (about 300,000 vols. and 27,000 MSS., open to students of all religions on application through the British Embassy, or introduction to some high Vatican official); Vallicelliana Library (55,000 vols. and 2,300 MSS.); Angelica Library (130,000 vols. and 3,000 MSS.); Casanatense Library (390,000 vols. and 5,000 MSS.); National Library (450,000 vols. and 4,800 MSS.); Corsican Library; Chigi Library; Barberini Library; Parliamentary Library; Senate Library; Musical Library (60,000 vols.); Secret Vatican Archives (open on same conditions as Vatican Library); Italian State Archives.
Museums, &c.	Largest collections in the world of Classical Sculpture. Numerous magnificent Museums and Galleries (belonging to the Vatican, the State, or private persons, but all accessible). But some of the Museums are imperfectly arranged and catalogued. Four Observatories. Botanical Garden.
General Information.	The Faculties are Arts, Science, Medicine, and Law, the latter far the most frequented. There are also the following institutions:—(1) Engineering College; (2) School of Pharmacy; (3) <i>Women's Faculty</i> (Arts subjects, 20 l. fee); (4) two Roman Catholic Theological Colleges; (5) Academy of Science; (6) Institute of Physics; (7) Institute of Moral Science; (8) French, German, Austrian Schools of Research in Classics, Art, and Archæology.
	To students of Art, History, and Law the University offers splendid opportunities.
Clinical Work.	Opportunities for clinical work are abundant.
Dates of Sessions.	Academic year begins on 1st November.
Hon. Ac. Co.	
Cost of Journey.	Single, £5. 5s. 3d.; return, £9. 4s. 2d.

TURIN.

(Northern Italy—1412.)

Matriculation fee, 75 l. School of Pharmacy inscription Matric. Fees. fee, 50 l.

Inclusive yearly fee of 125 l. in Arts and Science, 155 l. in Class Fees. Medicine, 220 l. in Law, 165 l. in Mathematics. School of Pharmacy fee, 75 to 125 l. Laboratory fees from 5 to 25 l. in Medicine, 10 to 60 l. in Science, and 15 to 40 l. in Pharmacy.

About 4 or 5 l. a day. Cost of Living.

Good climate; mean temperature in winter 36°, in summer Climate. 74°—most frequent in winter.

Large modern town. Theatres, concerts, &c. Mountain- Attractions. eering in the Alps near by. Fine gardens and walks. Various sports. Cycling. Boating and swimming.

Royal National (and University) Library (250,000 vols. and Libraries and 5,000 MSS.); Civic Library (100,000 vols.). Royal Industrial Museums. Museum. Academy of Science. State Archives of House of Savoy. Historical Museum. Academy of Fine Arts. Geographical Society. Natural History Museum. Zoological and Botanical Gardens. Fine Picture Gallery.

The Faculties are Arts, Science, Medicine, and Law—the General two last most important. There are also the following institutions:—(1) School of Pharmacy; (2) Royal Engineering College; (3) Royal Industrial Museum Classes; (4) Royal Veterinary College; (5) Institute of Physics and Mathematics; (6) Institute of History, Moral Science, and Philology. Information.

The academic year begins on 1st November.

Date of Session.

Opportunities for clinical work are good and abundant. Clinical Work. There are several large and good hospitals. Large asylum.

None at present.

Hon. Ac. Con.

Single, £3. 18s. 9d.

Cost of Journey.

OTHER ITALIAN UNIVERSITIES.

BOLOGNA (Regia Universita, 12th Century).

Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, and Medicine, the two latter being most important. There is a Veterinary School, also an Engineering School and a Free School of Political Science. The University Institutes and Collections are good and numerous. University Library (over 300,000 vols. and MSS.); Town Library (250,000 vols. and 3,000 MSS.). State and Communal Archives. Nine cliniques. Very fine Museums. Botanical Garden. Observatory.

CAGLIARI, SARDINIA (Regia Universita).

Small University. Faculties of Law, Medicine, and Science. Also a School of Pharmacy. University Library (20,000 vols.). Various Collections. Sardinian Archives. Beginning of Session, 1st November.

CAMERINO (Libera Universita).

Small University. Matriculation fee, 20 l.; inclusive fee for classes, 20 l. Degree fees, 50 to 60 l. Faculties of Law and Medicine. Also School of Pharmacy and Veterinary School. University Library (50,000 vols.). Beginning of Session, 1st November.

CATANIA, SICILY (Regia Universita).

Faculties of Law, Medicine, Science, Arts, and Pharmacy. Various University Institutes and Collections. Botanical Garden. University Library (about 90,000 vols.). Beginning of Session, 1st November.

FERRARA (Libera Universita).

Small University. Matriculation fee, 20 l. Class fees, inclusive, varying according to Faculties from 20 to 75 l. Faculties of Science, Medicine, Law, and Pharmacy. Communal Library (100,000 vols.). Beginning of Session, 15th November.

GENOA (Regia Universita).

Faculties of Law, Medicine, Science (with Engineering School), Arts. Also a School of Pharmacy. Ten cliniques. Various University Institutes and Collections. Botanical Garden. Good Museums. Observatory. University Library (170,000 vols. and 1,500 MSS.); Civic Library (700,000 vols. and MSS.); San Carlo Library (30,000 vols. and MSS.). State Archives. Good opportunities for clinical work. The Faculty of Law is specially good. Beginning of Session, 1st November.

Single, £4. 8s. 9d. ; return, £7. 6s. 2d.

MODENA (Regia Universita, 1683).

Faculties of Law and Medicine. Schools of Pharmacy and Veterinary Medicine. Various Institutes and Collections. Botanical Garden. University Library (35,000 vols.) ; "Este" Library, (30,000 vols.). Archives of House of Este. Beginning of Session, 1st November.

MESSINA, SICILY (Regia Universita).

Faculties of Medicine, Law, Science, Arts. School of Pharmacy. Various Institutes. Five cliniques. Botanical Garden. University Library (40,000 vols.).

PARMA (Regia Universita, 1422).

Faculties of Law, Science, and Medicine. Schools of Pharmacy and Veterinary Medicine. Eleven cliniques. Various Institutes. Museums. Archives of Parma. Palatine Library (over 300,000 vols.). Beginning of Session, 1st November.

PAVIA (Regia Universita, 1361).

Faculties of Law, Medicine, Science, and Arts. School of Pharmacy. Eight cliniques and numerous Medical Institutes. Columbus Museum of Geography. Archæological Museum. Botanical Garden. Numerous other Collections. University Library (240,000 vols. and MSS.). Beginning of Session, 1st November.

PERUGIA (Libera Universita, 1308).

Faculties of Law and Medicine. Veterinary and Pharmacy Schools. Botanical Garden. Observatory. Various Institutes. University Library (25,000 vols.). Beginning of Session, 2nd November.

PISA (Regia Universita, 1343).

Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, and Law, the latter important. School of Pharmacy. Engineering School. Veterinary School. Agricultural College. Numerous Institutes and Collections. Museums. Botanical Garden. Rich State Archives. University Library (150,000 vols. and MSS.). Beginning of Session, 1st November.

SASSARI, SICILY (Regia Universita).

Small University. Faculties of Law and Medicine. School of Pharmacy. Five cliniques. Botanical Garden. Collections. Library (42,000 vols.).

SIENA (Regia Universita).

Faculties of Law and Medicine. School of Pharmacy. Communal Library (over 108,000 vols.). State Archives of Siena. Botanical Garden.

URBINO (Libera Universita).

Small University. Faculties of Law and Science. Schools of Pharmacy and Gynæcology. No University Institutes.

DENMARK, SWEDEN, AND NORWAY.

I. DET KONGELIGE NORSKE FREDERIKS UNIVERSITETS. CHRISTIANIA.

(Norway—1811.)

- Matric. Fees. Matriculation fee is 20 kr. No ex-matriculation fee.
- Class Fees. Use of Chemical laboratory, 20 kr.; use of Engineering laboratories, 12 kr.
- Cost of Living. Residential Students' Union. One can live well on 12s. a week.
- Climate. Similar to that of Scotland; mean temperature, 41.4° Fahrenheit.
- Attractions. Finely wooded and picturesque environs. Good theatres, concerts, and lectures. Various sports. Skating and ski.
- Libraries and Museums. University Library of about 400,000 vols. Library of Academy of Sciences. Free Museums of various kinds. Observatory. Art Schools. Botanical Garden, with fine Northern Collection. Good University Collections of Ethnology, Folklore, Zoology, Mineralogy, Mining, &c.
- General Information. The Faculty of Medicine is efficient. The Faculty of Divinity is Protestant. Celebrated Mathematics department.
- Women Students. Women are admitted to matriculation.
- Dates of Sessions. There are two sessions; one beginning on 2nd September and the other towards the 15th of January.
- Clinical Work. There are good hospitals in the town, and the cliniques are excellent.
- Science. The Science and Engineering laboratories are very well equipped, and work is done very efficiently.
- Hon. Ac. Co. None at present.
- Cost of Journey. Single, £4. 2s. 11d.; return, £7. os. 5d.
From Leith, single, £4; return, £6. 11s.

II. HÅOJSKOLA.

S T O C K H O L M.

(*Sweden—1878.*)

Matriculation fee, 25 kr. No ex-matriculation fee.

Matric. Fee.

Inclusive fee of 25 kr. per session, giving right to all the Class Fee. lectures. This fee is remitted the first year of matriculation. Outsiders may attend lectures on payment of 5 kr. per class a session.

Not quite so cheap as Christiania.

Cost of Living.

The climate is more clement than in Norway, but still Climate. rather cold.

A remarkably fine city, in a magnificent site. Picturesque Attractions. environs. Theatre Royal and other concerts. Academy of Music. Various sports. Skating and boating.

Fine series of special Libraries in the University Institutes, Libraries and Academy of Science, Academy of Art, Academy of History. Museums. National Museum. Royal Library (about 350,000 vols.). Museum of Natural History. Geological Museum.

The University has only a Faculty of Science and Art, but General in connection with it there is a famous School of Medicine and Information. Surgery (Matriculation fee, 5.50 kr. Class fee per session inclusive, 5.50 kr.). For admission to it a Medical Degree is necessary, or a certificate of 1st Medical exam. in the Universities of Lund or Upsala.

Two regular sessions, beginning on 8th September and 15th January. Dates of Cliniques also from 1st June to 7th September, and Session. from 1st December to 14th January.

There are excellent opportunities for clinical work ; Clinical Work. hospitals being exceedingly well appointed.

Fine laboratories ; also Technical, Forestry, and Agricultural Colleges.

None at present.

Hon. Ac. Co.

Single, £3. 15s. 6d. ; return, £6. 11s. 2d.

Cost of

From Leith, single, £4. 7s. 6d. ; return, £7. 9s. 6d.

Journey.

KONGL. UNIVERSITET.

LUND.

(*Sweden—1666.*)

Small town, about 10 miles N.E. from Malmö. Chiefly Attractions. University town. Fine cathedral. Winter and summer sports.

The Faculties are Divinity (Protestant), Law, Medicine, General and Philosophy. The last named is the most important, and Information.

is divided into two groups, corresponding roughly to Arts and Science. There are about 900 students.

There is a fine University Library (over 200,000 vols.). Archives. Good Archaeological Collections. Botanical Museum and Garden.

Libraries and Museums.

Women Students.

Hon. Ac. Co.

Vacation Courses.

Cost of Journey.

Women are admitted to full matriculation.

None.

None.

A little less than to Stockholm.

GOTHENBURG.

(*Sweden*.)

College comprising only an Arts Faculty.

Open to women students on equal terms with men.

From Leith, single, £3. 17s. 7d.; return, £6. 14s. 2d.

KONGL. UNIVERSITET.

UPPSALA.

(*Sweden*—1477.)

Attractions.

The oldest University in Scandinavia, and one of the most renowned in Europe. Called "The Oxford of the North." Fine old historic town. Bathing and yachting. Winter sports. Harbour closed to navigation for six months in the year.

Libraries and Museums.

Very fine Library (320,000 vols.). Students' Library (15,000 vols.) Archives. World-famous Royal Society of Sciences. Other learned Societies.

General Information.

There are Faculties of Divinity (Protestant), Law, Medicine, and Philosophy (divided into Arts Group and Science Group). There are numerous very fine Laboratories and Collections. The University is admirably equipped in every way, and offers magnificent opportunities for study in almost any branch of work. Number of students (1907), 225. The Faculty of Law is specially good.

Dates of Sessions.

The academic year begins on 1st September.

Women Students.

The University is open to women.

Clinical Work.

Opportunities for clinical work are not abundant.

Hon. Ac. Co.

None at present.

Vacation Courses.

None.

Cost of Journey.

About the same as to Stockholm.

III. UNIVERSITET.

C O P E N H A G E N.

(*Denmark—1478.*)

Matriculation fee, 22 kr. No ex-matriculation fee. No Matric. and Class fees.

Northern climate ; cold in winter, pleasant in summer. Climate.

Rather expensive on the whole. Cost of Living.

One of the finest cities in Europe, in a magnificent position. Attractions. Numerous excellent theatres, concerts, and variety entertainments (*e.g.*, world-famed Tivoli). Yachting, rowing, swimming. Various other sports. Skating.

Royal Library (over 500,000 vols. and MSS.), open to Libraries and students. University Library (over 300,000 vols. and MSS.). Museums. Fine Museums and Art Galleries. Botanical Garden. Observatory. Various Collections.

The University of Copenhagen has a great reputation for General learning and efficiency. All its Faculties are well developed. Information. The Faculty of Divinity counts about 500 students alone. The Faculty of Medicine is also excellent. Good course in Agriculture.

Women are admitted to matriculation in all Faculties, and Women to graduation in Science, Arts, and Medicine. Students.

First session, 1st September ; second session, 1st February. Dates of Session.

Hospitals in Copenhagen are numerous, large, and Clinical Work. magnificently appointed. There are also asylums and various special cliniques.

Laboratories are good. There is also a Technical College. Science.

None at present. Hon. Ac. Co.

Single, £2. 7s. 2d. Cost of

From Leith, single, £3. 3s. ; return, £5. 5s. Journey.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

I. SPAIN.

- Matriculation. Degrees and certificates of British Universities are accepted for matriculation.
The fees are not heavy.
- Cost of Living. If the student knows the language, and is quick in picking up the manners of the country, he will live exceedingly cheaply in Spain. Pension may be had from 4 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ pesetas a day anywhere.
- Climate. In North and North-West Provinces temperate and equable climate; elsewhere very cold in winter and very hot in summer.
- Attractions. The attractions of a sojourn in Spain, especially to one with artistic tendencies, need not be enlarged upon. Madrid in particular offers a wealth of resources. The smaller towns are apt to be dull.
- General Information. Science students should on no account go to Spain, the Faculty of Science being in most Universities almost non-existent. Students of history, however, will find magnificent opportunities for work, many of the libraries being rich virgin soil to British investigators.
- Clinical Work. Hospitals and cliniques generally are in a backward state.
- Remarks. (a) There is a Faculty of Pharmacy in nearly every University.
(b) There is in most Spanish Universities a strong Roman Catholic "atmosphere," which considerably hampers a non-Catholic student. This does not so much apply to Madrid.
- Vacation Courses. There are vacation courses in Santander from the 5th to the 26th August. The fee is £2. 2s. if the name is given in before 1st July, otherwise it is £2. 5s. The railway journey *via* Paris costs £8, but will be much cheapened by taking steamer to Bordeaux. Subjects of Lectures: Spanish Language and Literature; Social, Economic, and Political Questions affecting Spain. The course is specially designed for English-speaking students and teachers, and may be recommended.

UNIVERSIDAD CENTRAL DE ESPAÑA. MADRID.

The University of Madrid is one of the largest in Europe (5,867 students) and far away the best in Spain. Most of its Faculties are very well equipped. There is a special Faculty

of Pharmacy. The University Library comprises 220,000 vols. and MSS. The National Library of over 600,000 vols. and MSS. is also open to students, as are the National Historical Archives. Madrid possesses some exceedingly fine museums and collections ("Prado" Gallery, *e.g.*), an excellent School of Architecture, and a Veterinary School. There are also the following Royal Academies:—(1) Science; (2) Moral and Political Science; (3) Medicine; (4) Law; (5) History, with special libraries. The Royal Academy of History has a library of absolutely priceless historical records.

Single, £6. 3s. ; return, £9. 1s. 5d.

Cost of
Journey.

UNIVERSITAD DE
BARCELONA (1450).

The University has about 2,000 students. There is no Faculty of Science, but there is one of Pharmacy.

Libraries: University and Provincial (170,000 vols. and MSS.); Historical Archives of Arragon.

UNIVERSITAD DE
GRANADA (1531).

Faculties: Philosophy, Law, Medicine, Pharmacy, and Science—the latter insignificant.

Libraries: University (30,000 vols.).

UNIVERSITAD DE
SALAMANCA (1243).

Faculties: Philosophy and Law.

Libraries: University (80,000 vols.).

UNIVERSITAD DE
SANTIAGO (1504).

Faculties: Law, Medicine, and Pharmacy.

Libraries: University (40,000 vols.).

There is also a Veterinary School.

UNIVERSITAD DE
SEVILLA (1502).

Faculties: Philosophy, Law, Science (the latter insignificant). The Faculty of Medicine is in Cadiz.

Libraries: University (65,000 volumes); Colombine (38,000 vols.); Episcopal (12,000 vols.).

**UNIVERSITAD DE
VALENCIA (1501).**

Faculties : Law, Medicine, Science.

Libraries : University (47,000 vols.); Archives of Valencia.

**UNIVERSITAD DE
VALLADOLID (1346).**

Faculties : Law, Medicine.

Libraries : University (34,000 vols.).

**UNIVERSITAD DE
ZARAGOSSA (1474).**

Faculties : Philosophy, Law, Science, Medicine.

Libraries : University (30,000 vols.).

There is also a Veterinary School.

II. PORTUGAL.

**UNIVERSIDADE DE
COIMBRA (1571).**

For matriculation in Medicine an Arts degree is necessary. Matriculation fees vary according to Faculties from 16 to 33 reis. There are on an average 1,500 students. Coimbra is the only University in the Iberic Peninsula where there is a Faculty of Divinity (Roman Catholic).

There are good Museums and Collections.

Libraries : University (10,000 vols.).

GREECE AND THE BALKANS.

Τὸ ἐδνιχὸν Πανεπιστήμιον.

ATHENS.

(*Greece—1837.*)

The amount of these fees is comparatively small.

Matric. and
Class Fees.

Excellent climate.

Climate.

All the attractions of a modern capital (theatre, concerts, &c.), joined to those of probably the most interesting town in the world from a historical and artistic point of view. Centre of fine excursions.

The University possesses a Museum of Natural History and of Botany. The National Library (200,000 vols. and MSS.) is open to students. National Museum. Collections of the French, American, British, and German Archæological Schools. Botanical Garden.

The University is a large one, comprising as a rule from 3,000 to 4,000 General students. Of particular importance to British students is the *British School at Athens*, which is loosely connected with the University. It is open (1) to graduates and undergraduates of any British University; (2) to students of the Royal Academy of Art and the Royal Institute of British Architects and similar bodies; (3) any British subject who can give evidence of sufficient previous training (public or grammar school). Every student comes under the obligation of furnishing a yearly report of his work. Lectures are on Art, Archæology, Ancient History, Classics, and Architecture. *They are free.* Use of the Library is also free. Students go into residence in the House from the beginning of October to the end of May. There are, as a rule, from seven to fourteen students in residence. Excavations, &c., are undertaken in various parts of Greece and the Archipelago in connection with the school. There is a similar "American School of Classical Studies," with moderate fees, and also an "Ecole Française d'Athènes" and a "Kaiserlich Deutsches Archæologisches Institut," which, however, receives no students.

Women
Students.

Dates of Session.

Beginning of October to end of May.

Degrees.

The fee for the degree of Doctor in any Faculty in the University of Athens is 100 frs.

Clinical Work.

There are numerous cliniques and general hospitals, offering plenty of opportunities for clinical work.

Hon. Ac. Co.

There is no official Academic Consul, but the Secretary of the British School of Athens will supply all information and help necessary.

None.

About £6. 10s.

Vacation Courses.
Cost of Journey.

UNIVERSITATEA DIN BUCURESTI.

BUCHAREST.

(*Roumania—1864.*)

Matric. and Class Fees.

No fees; all classes gratis.

Climate.

The climate is one of extremes; bitterly cold in winter, very hot in summer.

Attractions.

Fine town; capital of Roumania. Theatres. Concerts. Various sports and amusements. Swimming and rowing. Excursions on the Danube.

Libraries and Museums.

“Biblioteca Centrala” open to students. Institute of Geographical Society. Academy. Various Museums and Collections. Botanical Garden.

General Information.

The University is far the best equipped in the Balkans. The classes of Mathematics and Law are specially good. The Faculty of Medicine is very efficient. There is an excellent School of Pharmacy. Cliniques and laboratories are well equipped.

Dates of Session.

There is only one session per year, and it lasts from 1st October to 1st July, with vacations at Christmas and Easter.

Clinical Work.

There are very good opportunities for clinical work in Bucharest, there being eight hospitals, one asylum, and several cliniques.

Cost of Journey.

Single, £7.

UNIVERSITATEA DIN JASI.

JASSY.

(*Roumania—1860.*)

The University of Jassy is in constitution, fees, &c., precisely similar to that of the Roumanian capital. It is, however, very much smaller, and does not present many advantages to foreign students.

VISŠE UČILIŠČE.

SOFIA.

(Bulgaria—1888.)

The University is a very small one, and has only three Faculties—Law, History and Letters, and Mathematics. The inclusive yearly fee, giving the right to attend all lectures, is 20 frs.

SRPSKA KRALJEVSKA VELIKA SKOLA.

BELGRADE.

(Serbia.)

Similar remarks apply to this University. Women students are admitted to matriculation. There is a Botanical Garden, an Observatory, and an Academy of Science.

Single, £7. 8s. 3d.

INSTITUTES AND COLLEGES OTHER THAN UNIVERSITIES.

These Colleges are mostly Universities, or at least Faculties, in all but name, and are generally open to students and graduates on similar terms as ordinary Universities. For the Specialist they are excellent, more especially the Medical and Scientific Colleges.

In the lists given below, towns possessing also a regular University are printed in *italics*. In the case of these towns, the intending student should communicate with the Hon. British Academic Consul, if there is one. In most other cases a letter addressed to the Secretary of the College about which information is desired will be found effective. In cases where no notice is taken of this, students should communicate with the Convener, International Academic Committee, University of Edinburgh, Scotland.

SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE (41).

BELGIUM -	-	<i>Brussels</i> (Tropical Medicine, Physiology).
DENMARK -	-	<i>Reykjavik</i> (Iceland).
FRANCE -	-	<i>Amiens</i> , <i>Angers</i> , <i>Limoges</i> , <i>Nantes</i> , <i>Reims</i> , <i>Rouen</i> , <i>Tours</i> , <i>Toulon</i> (Medical and Pharmaceutical Schools).
GERMANY -	-	<i>Düsseldorf</i> (Practical Medicine), <i>Cologne</i> (Practical Medicine), <i>Frankfort-on-Main</i> (Practical Medicine), <i>Hamburg</i> (Tropical Diseases).
GREAT BRITAIN -		<i>Liverpool</i> (Tropical Medicine), <i>London</i> (Medical School for Women, Tropical Medicine, Lister Institute for Preventive Medicine, Royal College of Physicians, Royal College of Surgeons, Clinical Medicine, nine Schools or Colleges of Medicine), <i>Edinburgh</i> (Royal College of Surgeons, Royal College of Physicians, School of Medicine), <i>Glasgow</i> (Anderson College Medical School), <i>Dublin</i> (Royal College of Surgeons).
PORUGAL -	-	<i>Lisbon</i> (Escola Medico-Chirurgica).
RUSSIA -	-	<i>St Petersburg</i> (Medical School for Women, Institute of Practical Medicine, Clinical School).
SWEDEN -	-	<i>Stockholm</i> (Medico-Chir. Inst.).

VETERINARY COLLEGES (34).

BELGIUM -	-	<i>Brussels</i> .
DENMARK -	-	<i>Kopenhagen</i> .
DUAL MONARCHY		<i>Lemberg</i> , <i>Vienna</i> , <i>Budapest</i> , <i>Altenburg</i> .
FRANCE -	-	<i>Alfort</i> , <i>Toulouse</i> .

GERMANY - - -	<i>Munich, Berlin, Hanover, Dresden, Leipzig (at University), Stuttgart.</i>
GREAT BRITAIN - - -	<i>Liverpool, London, Edinburgh.</i>
ITALY - - -	<i>Milan, Naples, Turin.</i>
HOLLAND - - -	<i>Utrecht.</i>
PORTUGAL - - -	<i>Lisbon.</i>
ROUMANIA - - -	<i>Bukarest.</i>
RUSSIA - - -	<i>Charkow, Dorpat, Warsaw, Kasan.</i>
SPAIN - - -	<i>Leon, Madrid, Santiago, Saragossa.</i>
SWEDEN - - -	<i>Stockholm.</i>
SWITZERLAND - - -	<i>Bern, Zürich (both at the Universities).</i>

TECHNICAL COLLEGES (55).

BELGIUM - - -	<i>Brussels, Ghent, Liège.</i>
DENMARK - - -	<i>Copenhagen.</i>
DUAL MONARCHY	<i>Brünn (German and Bohemian), Graz, Lemberg, Prague (German and Bohemian), Vienna, Budapest.</i>
FRANCE - - -	<i>Grenoble, Lyons, Marseilles, Nancy, and Paris (three in number, one for Civil Engineering).</i>
GERMANY - - -	<i>Karlsruhe, Munich, Aix-la-Chapelle, Berlin, Charlottenburg, Danzig, Hanover, Dresden, Stuttgart, Brunswick, Darmstadt.</i>
GREAT BRITAIN - - -	<i>Bristol, London, Sheffield, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Belfast.</i>
GREECE - - -	<i>Athens.</i>
ITALY - - -	<i>Milan, Naples, Turin.</i>
HOLLAND - - -	<i>Delft.</i>
PORTUGAL - - -	<i>Lisbon, Oporto.</i>
RUSSIA - - -	<i>Charkow, Helsingfors, Kieff, Moscow (two in number), St Petersburg (five in number, two for Civil Engineering), Rioja, Warsaw (and one for women).</i>
SPAIN - - -	<i>Madrid (for Civil Engineering).</i>
SWEDEN - - -	<i>Stockholm.</i>
SWITZERLAND - - -	<i>Zürich.</i>

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES (42).

BELGIUM - - -	<i>Gembloix, Louvain.</i>
DENMARK - - -	<i>Copenhagen.</i>
DUAL MONARCHY	<i>Dublany, Vienna, Altenburg, Debreczen, Kaschau, Keszthely, Klausenburg.</i>
FRANCE - - -	<i>Angers, Beauvais, Bordeaux,* Douai, Grignon (Seine and Oise), Nancy, Paris, Rennes.</i>

* For Agricultural Chemistry.

GERMANY	-	-	<i>Munich, Berlin, Bonn</i> (Poppelsdorf) <i>Hohenheim.</i>
GREAT BRITAIN	-	-	<i>Cirencester, London, Wye, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow.</i>
ITALY	-	-	<i>Rome, Bologna, Milan, Pisa, Portici.</i>
HOLLAND	-	-	<i>Wageningen.</i>
NORWAY	-	-	<i>Aas.</i>
PORTUGAL	-	-	<i>Lisbon.</i>
RUSSIA	-	-	<i>Helsingfors, Moscow, Novaja-Alexandria.</i>
SWEDEN	-	-	<i>Alnarp.</i>
SWITZERLAND	-	-	<i>Zürich.</i>
SPAIN	-	-	<i>Madrid.</i>

SCHOOLS OF FORESTRY (14).

FRANCE	-	-	<i>Nancy.</i>
GERMANY	-	-	<i>Aschaffenburg, Eberswalde, Munich, Münden (Hanover), Tharandt, Eisenach, Karlsruhe (at Tech. College).</i>
ITALY	-	-	<i>Vallombrosa.</i>
HUNGARY	-	-	<i>Schemnitz.</i>
RUSSIA	-	-	<i>Evo, Novaja-Alexandria.</i>
SWEDEN	-	-	<i>Stockholm.</i>
SWITZERLAND	-	-	<i>Zürich.</i>

MINING SCHOOLS (13).

BELGIUM	-	-	<i>Mons, Louvain.</i>
DUAL MONARCHY	-	-	<i>Loben, Pribram, Schemnitz.</i>
GERMANY	-	-	<i>Berlin, Clawsthal, Freiberg.</i>
FRANCE	-	-	<i>Paris, Saint Etienne.</i>
GREAT BRITAIN	-	-	<i>London.</i>
RUSSIA	-	-	<i>Iekaterinoslaw, St Petersburg.</i>

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES (16).

BELGIUM	-	-	<i>Brussels, Ghent, Louvain, Liège.</i>
AUSTRIA	-	-	<i>Trieste.</i>
FRANCE	-	-	<i>Lille, Paris.</i>
GERMANY	-	-	<i>Aix-la-Chapelle, Berlin, Frankfort-on-Main, Hanover, Cologne.</i>
HOLLAND	-	-	<i>Haarlem.</i>
ITALY	-	-	<i>Milan.</i>
SWEDEN	-	-	<i>Lund (Art and Industry).</i>
SWITZERLAND	-	-	<i>Neuchâtel.</i>
ROUMANIA	-	-	<i>Bucharest (Art and Industry).</i>

PHARMACY SCHOOLS.

BELGIUM - - -	<i>Brussels.</i>
DENMARK - - -	<i>Copenhagen.</i>
DUAL MONARCHY	Pharmacy Department in every University.
FRANCE - - -	Amiens, Angers, Limoges, Nantes, Reims, Toulon, and Tours.
GERMANY - - -	Pharmacy Department in every University.
GREAT BRITAIN - - -	<i>London.</i>
ITALY - - -	In every University save Macerata ; also in Florence.
ROUMANIA - - -	In the Veterinary School of <i>Bucharest, Jassy.</i>
	In every University in Russia, Portugal, Switzerland.
	In the Universities of <i>Lund</i> and <i>Upsala</i> in Sweden.

SCHOOLS FOR ORIENTAL LANGUAGES (6).

DUAL MONARCHY	<i>Vienna.</i>
FRANCE - - -	<i>Paris.</i>
GERMANY - - -	<i>Berlin</i> (attached to University).
GREAT BRITAIN - - -	<i>London</i> (also at <i>Oxford</i> and <i>Cambridge</i> Universities).
ITALY - - -	<i>Naples.</i>
RUSSIA - - -	<i>Moscow</i> (<i>Lazarev Institute</i>).

SCHOOLS OF ART, ARCHITECTURE, AND
ARCHÆOLOGY (31).

DUAL MONARCHY	<i>Cracow</i> (School of Art).
FRANCE - - -	<i>Paris</i> (School of Art, Special School of Architecture).
GERMANY - - -	<i>Karlsruhe, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Dresden</i> (Academies of Art), <i>Munich</i> (School of Architecture).
ITALY - - -	<i>Bologna, Carrara, Florence, Lucca, Milan, Modena, Naples, Palermo, Parma, Rome, Turin, Venise</i> (Academia di Belle Arti), <i>Rome</i> (British School, American School of Classical Studies, School of Archæology).
HOLLAND - - -	<i>Haarlem</i> (School of Applied Art).
GREECE - - -	<i>Athens</i> (School of Art, British School, American School of Classical Studies).
ROUMANIA - - -	<i>Bucharest</i> (School of Architecture).
RUSSIA - - -	<i>St Petersburg</i> (Archæological School).
SPAIN - - -	<i>Madrid</i> (School of Architecture).
SWEDEN - - -	<i>Lund</i> (School of Applied Art).

OTHER INSTITUTES.

- BELGIUM - - *Brussels* (Ecole des Sciences Politiques et Sociales), *Louvain* (Institut Supérieur de Philosophie, Ecole des Sciences Politiques et Sociales).
- DENMARK - - Reykjavik (Theological College, Protestant).
- DUAL MONARCHY Olmütz (Theological Faculty, Cath.), *Salzburg* (Theological Faculty, Cath.), *Vienna* (Theological Colleges, Protest., Jewish, and Cath.), *Budapest* (Theological Colleges, Protest. and Jewish), Eperjes (Theological College, Protest. ; and Law School), Erlau, Fünfkirchen, Grosswardein, Kashau, Kecskemét, Pressburg (Law Colleges), Sarospatak (Theological College, Protest. ; and Law College).
- GERMANY - Augsburg, Bamberg, Dillingen, Eichstätt, Freising, Passau, and Ratisbon (Lyceums with Faculties of Arts and Roman Catholic Theology), Braunsberg (Lyceum with Faculties of Arts and Protest. Theology), Posen (Academy with Classes in Arts and Medicine), *Breslau* (Jewish Theological College), *Berlin* (Jewish Academy).
- FRANCE - Nantes (Law College), *Paris* (Collège de France, Jewish Theological College, Ecole libre des Sciences Politiques, Ecole des Hautes Etudes Sociales, Collège libre des Sciences Sociales, Ecole d'Anthropologie, *Faculté de Théologie Protestante*), *Toulouse* (Law College).
- ITALY - Milan (Faculty of Arts), *Rome* (Faculty of Arts), *Florence* (Institute of Social Science), *Perugia* (School of Midwifery).
- PORTUGAL - Lisbon (Curso Superior de Letras).
- RUSSIA - *Moscow* (Lyceum for Law), Nezin (Historical and Philological Institute), Jaroslav (Law College), *St Petersburg* (Rom. Cath. College of Theology, Law College, Historical and Philological College, Education College for Women).
- SWEDEN - *Stockholm* (Dental College).
- SPAIN - *Oviedo* (School of Political and Social Sciences).
- TURKEY - *Constantinople* (Theological College, Greek).

FOREIGN VACATION COURSES.

Vacation Courses at or near which there is an Honorary British Academic Consul are marked with an asterisk.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

GREIFSWALD.

5th to 24th August.

Date.

Entrance fee, 5 marks. Conversation classes and practical Fees. courses, 5 to 10 marks. Admission to all lectures, 25 marks.

From 4 marks a day.

Cost of Living.

German, French, and English Languages, Literature, Subjects. Phonetics, Pedagogy, Hygiene, Natural Science, History, Arts, Psychology.

Special conversation classes for foreigners, conducted on Details. most modern methods. All lectures given by University teachers.

JENA.*

4th to 17th August.

Date.

Entrance, 5 marks. Each course of twelve lectures, 10 Fees. marks. Twenty-four conversation classes, 30 marks.

From 3 to 4 marks a day.

Cost of Living

Pedagogy, Natural Science, History of Art, Mental and Subjects. Moral Science, Religion, German Language and Literature. Classes in French and English. Education of defective children.

Renowned for its course of Pedagogy. Conversation Details. classes (elementary and advanced) for foreigners

MARBURG.*

Date.	First course, 7th to 28th July; second course, 4th to 25th August. Elementary courses from Easter, each lasting one month.
Fees.	40 marks for each course, or for both, 60 marks. Special German courses (elementary and advanced), three weeks, 40 marks; four weeks, 50 marks.
Cost of Living.	From 4 to 5 marks a day.
Subjects.	Pedagogy, History of German Language, German Literature, Modern History, History of Art, Phonetics, German, English, French, English and French Literature, Italian Courses. Modern Language Teaching according to the New Method.
Details.	Conversation classes (elementary and advanced) for foreigners. Special German courses (elementary and advanced), including Phonetics, Pronunciation, Reading, Composition, Conversation, and Literature. Examination at the end of the course.

NEUWIED.

Date	2nd to 23rd August.
Fees.	42 marks.
Cost of Living.	From 4 to 5 marks a day.
Subjects.	German Language and Literature, Phonetics.
Details.	For English-speaking teachers and others. Both sexes. To promote a knowledge of the language, customs, &c., among the students.
Return Fares from London.	<i>Via</i> Hook of Holland, £3. 9s. 10d.

LÜBECK.

Date.	2nd to 23rd August.
Fees.	42 marks.
Cost of Living.	From 4 to 5 marks a day.
Subjects.	German Language, Commerce, Scientific Terminology.
Details.	For teachers requiring to gain an insight into German business and scientific matters.
Return Fares from London.	<i>Via</i> Hamburg—£2. 7s. 3d. (General Steam Navigation Co.); £3. 2s. 3d. (G.E.R. Co.).

KAISERSLAUTERN.

2nd to 28th August ; 30th August to 11th September Date.
 (Supplementary Course).

40 marks for one course ; 20 marks for the supplementary Fees.
 course. A payment of an additional 5 marks admits to all
 other lectures.

From 3 to 4 marks a day.	Cost of Living.
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German Language and Literature, Phonetics, Methods of Subjects. Modern Language Teaching. Elementary course for beginners. Visits to local schools for teachers and intending teachers.	
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This course is primarily intended for French teachers, and Details.
 at present no special provision is made for English teachers,
 but a suitable course would be arranged if the attendance were
 sufficiently large.

Via Hook of Holland, £4. 13s. 4d.	Return Fares from London.
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SALZBURG.*

From 1st September, probably ; for two or three weeks.	Date.
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Philosophy and History, Law, Natural Science, Linguistics Subjects. and Literature.	
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For University students and others. Lectures by Uni- Details.
 versity Professors. Excursions — Archaeological, Geological,
 Technical, &c.

Only for those who know German well.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA.*

15th July to 28th August.	Date.
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40 frs., and 6 frs. for special conversation classes, correction Fees. of written work, dramatic exercises, &c.	
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From 4 frs. a day.	Cost of Living.
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Classical and Modern French Literature, French institu- Subjects. tions. Special classes for study of spoken language, rhetoric, style, syntax, psychology, and methods of teaching.	
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Specially intended for teachers and advanced foreign Details.
 students of both sexes. [For information regarding boarding
 houses, address: Comité de patronage des étudiants étrangers,
 à l'Université.]

LAUSANNE.*

Date.	22nd July to 1st September.
Fees.	40 frs.
Cost of Living.	From 4 frs. (possibly 3.50 frs.) a day.
Subjects.	Literature, Philology, Phonetics. Special study of spoken language. Methods of teaching. History.
Details.	For foreigners of both sexes.

NEUCHÂTEL.*

Date.	First course, 19th July to 13th August; second course, 2nd to 20th August; third course, 16th August to 11th Sept.
Fees.	30 frs. for each course; or for the first and second courses, 50 frs.
Cost of Living.	From 4 frs. a day.
Subjects.	First and second courses:—General study of French Language and Literature. Third course:—Special course of Historical Grammar and of the Literature of the Middle Ages.
Details.	First and second courses:—For foreigners of both sexes (elementary and advanced Courses). Third course:—For teachers and students of Romance Philology.

SPAIN.

SANTANDER.

Date.	5th to 26th August.
Fees.	£2. 2s. if name is entered before 1st July; otherwise, £2. 5s.
Cost of Living.	From 4½ to 5 pesetas a day if engaged before end of May.
Subjects.	Spanish Language and Literature, Political, Social, and Economic Aspects of Spain.
Details.	For English-speaking teachers and others. Both sexes. To promote a knowledge of the language, customs, &c., among the students.

Return Fares from London. London, Paris, Bordeaux, and Irun, £8.

ITALY.**FLORENCE.***

1st August to 30th September.

Date.

20 lire a month. Entrance fee, 10 lire.

Fees.

From 4 lire a day.

Cost of Living.

Italian Language and Literature. Study of Dante and his Subjects, &c. work. History of Florence and of Art.

For foreigners of both sexes. Visits will be made to places Details. of interest in Florence and the neighbourhood, Siena, Pisa, &c., and to art manufactories.

FRANCE.**BESANCON.***

(a) Holiday courses—1st July to 1st November. (b) Other Date. courses during the year—1st November to the end of June.

For Holiday courses—40 frs., 1 month ; 50 frs., 2 months ; Fees. 55 frs., 3 months ; 60 frs., 4 months.

For courses during the year—50 frs., 4 months ; 90 frs., whole year.

From 3.30 frs. a day.

Cost of Living.

French Language and Literature, Conversation, Composi- Subjects, &c. tion, Pronunciation. Philology, Pedagogy, History, Geography, and Institutions of France.

Lectures on literary, commercial, and scientific subjects. Details. Excursions. Medicinal springs.

DIJON.*

(a) Holiday courses—1st July to 31st October. (b) Other Date. courses during the whole year.

30 frs. for one month ; 40 frs. for six weeks ; 50 frs. Fees. for two months ; 60 frs. for three or four months.

From 3 to 4 frs. a day in a family ; 60 frs. per month at Cost of Living. the Maison d'Accueil for ladies.

French Language and Literature, Phonetics and Conversa- Subjects. tion. Composition, History. Social, political, and economic aspects of France.

Excursions. Examinations for University Certificates. Details. Four hours' instruction per day. The city is rich in artistic and historic curiosities.

GRENOBLE.*

Date.	Holiday courses—1st July to 31st October (6 to 7 hours per day). Other courses during the whole year.
Fees.	50 frs. for the first six weeks and 10 for each subsequent month, or 80 frs. for the whole course.
Cost of Living.	From 4 to 5 frs. (possibly 3 frs. 50 cents) a day.
Subjects.	Lectures in French Language and Literature for foreigners of both sexes, elementary and advanced. Elocution and Pronunciation. Special Professor of Phonetics, and laboratory with phonograph for practical instruction. Special course of Commercial French. Preparation for University certificates. Examination at end of August and October.
Details.	Visits will be made to places of interest in the mountains of Dauphiny and Savoy (Grande Chartreuse, Mont Blanc, la Meije, &c.). Performance of classical French tragedy in the open air. Roman theatre at Orange.
Return Fares from London.	British students intending to study at Grenoble can obtain return tickets, Paris to Grenoble, at half-price on application to the Comité de Patronage.

NANCY.*

Date.	(a) During the academic year. (b) Holiday courses—1st July to 31st October.
Fees.	(a) 50 frs. for the half-year, 70 frs. for the whole year. (b) 40 frs. for the first month, 10 frs. for each following month—maximum, 60 frs.
Cost of Living.	From 3 to 5 frs. a day.
Subjects.	French Language, Grammar, Phonetics, &c. Modern France (Literature, Art, History, Political Economy, Institutions, Law).
Details.	Preparation for the examinations of the Alliance Française and University Certificates. Excursions to the Vosges, and visits to industrial establishments. Old historic town.

B O U L O G N E - S U R - M E R .

Under LILLE UNIVERSITY.*

Date.	1st to 30th August.
Fees.	50 frs. for the elementary ; 50 frs. for the advanced course. Examination fee, 4s. elementary and 8s. advanced.
Cost of Living.	£1. 10s. per week.
Subjects.	Phonetics, French Language and Literature, Pedagogy, Grammar, and Conversation. Practical instruction in Phonetics. Composition. Institutions of the France of to-day.

For foreigners of both sexes. Classes conducted by the Details. Professors of the Université de Lille and Collège Communal de Boulogne. Excursions. Conversation circles. Examinations for Diplomas. Higher course—Literary, Practical, and Commercial sections; Preparatory course.

Via Folkestone, £1. 18s. 4d. (2nd class). Via Cie Bennett, Return Fares from London. 11s. 6d.

ST SERVAN AND ST MALO.

*Under UNIVERSITY OF RENNES.**

2nd to 28th August.

Date.

£2 for the whole month; £1. 4s. for half the month (to Fees. or from 15th August), 16s. for ticket admitting to twelve lectures. Examination fee, 8s.

From 5 to 6 frs. a day.

Cost of Living.

1. Higher course—French Political and Social Institutions, Subjects. Literature and History. 2. Intermediate course—Reading, Conversation, Grammar, Vocabulary, easy Essays. 3. Course for beginners.

For foreigners of both sexes. Excursions to Mont Saint Michel, Dinan, and Cancale, &c. Examinations for Diplomas. Course in Elocution for all students.

PARIS.*

1. ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE.

First course, 1st to 31st July; second course, 1st to 31st Date. August.

100 frs. admits to both courses; 55 frs. to all the lectures Fees. of a single course. Each lecture 1 fr.

From 4 to 6 frs. a day.

Cost of Living.

Classical and Modern French Language and Literature, Subjects. Elocution and Pronunciation. Phonetics. Institutions and Arts of France.

Elementary and advanced courses. Special courses on Details. History of French Art and Institutions. Conversation classes.

2. THE INTERNATIONAL GUILD.

2nd to 29th July; 2nd to 29th August; 1st to 28th Date. September.

65 frs. for one month; 120 frs. for two months; and 175 Fees. frs. for three months.

From 4 to 6 frs. a day.

Cost of Living.

French Language, Conversation, Composition, Lectures on Subjects. French Language, History, and Literature.

Visits to picture galleries and places of interest in or near Details. Paris. Reading Room at International Guild open all day to students.

ST VALERY-SUR-SOMME.

Date.	10th April to 10th May; July and August, and during the year.
Fees.	15 frs. per week.
Cost of Living.	From 5.50 frs. a day.
Subjects.	Study of French in groups of three or four. Lectures on Literature, Art, educational and social subjects. Excursions to places of interest in the neighbourhood.
Details.	Preparatory to summer courses of the Alliance Française, and to the examination for the certificat d'études françaises de l'Université de Paris.
Return Fares from London.	London to Boulogne, 2nd class return, £1. 18s. 4d.; 2nd class single, 19s. 3d. Boulogne to St Valery, 2nd class single, 5.60 frs.

TOURS.

Date.	2nd to 23rd August.
Fees.	£2. 2s., if name is entered before 1st July; otherwise £2. 5s.
Cost of Living.	From 6 frs. a day.
Subjects.	French Language, Literature, History, political, social, and economic aspects of France. Conversation classes.
Details.	For English-speaking teachers and others. Both sexes. To promote a knowledge of the language, customs, &c., among the students.
Return Fares from London.	To Paris, via Dieppe, 3rd class, £1. 13s. 3d. (Paris to Tours, about 10s.).

VERSAILLES.*

(LYCÉE DE JEUNES FILLES.)

Date.	29th July to 21st August; 23rd August to 14th September.
Fees.	100 frs. for both courses; 60 frs. for one course; single lectures 2 frs. each.
Cost of Living.	From 6 frs. a day.
Subjects.	Classical and Modern French Literature, History, Phonetics, Conversation, Composition. History of French Art. Elementary and advanced classes.
Details.	For foreigners of both sexes. Visits to places of interest in Paris and the neighbourhood. Examinations for Diplomas.

HONFLEUR.

2nd to 23rd August.	Date.
£2. 2s. if name is entered before 1st July; otherwise £2. 5s.	Fees.
From 6 frs. a day.	Cost of Living.
French Language, Literature, History, political, social, and Subjects. economic aspects of France. Conversation classes.	
For English-speaking teachers and others. Both sexes. Details. To promote a knowledge of the language, customs, &c., among the students.	

Special return ticket from Southampton to Havre during Return Fares August for one month on presentation of entrance ticket to from London. Holiday course—1st class, 28s.; 2nd class, 20s.

BAYEUX.

2nd to 24th August.	Date.
£2. 2s., which entitles the students to attend all the classes of any one of the professors, all the evening lectures, and two series of the morning lectures. Students allowed to go from Bayeux to Granville, and vice versa.	Fees.
From 5 frs. a day.	Cost of Living.
Phonetics, Conversation, Pronunciation, French Literature and History during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Modern plays and novels. Teaching of Modern Languages by the direct method. Political and social questions.	Subjects.
For teachers of both sexes. The classes are divided into Elementary, Intermediate, and Advanced. Examination for Diplomas. Excursions.	Details.

London via Southampton and Havre to Caen—return, Return Fares 1st class, £2. 7s. 3d.; 2nd class, £1. 15s. 8d. Caen to from London. Bayeux, 2nd class fare, 1s. 8d. Special cheap tickets from Southampton to Havre or Cherbourg during August as for Caen.

GRANVILLE-SUR-MER.

(*The students without paying any extra fee may go from Granville to Bayeux.*)

As above.	Date.
As in Bayeux, but all classes held in the morning.	Fees.
From 5 frs. a day.	Cost of Living.
Phonetics, Pronunciation, Conversation, Translation, French Literature, Composition.	Subjects.

As above. Excursions—Mont Saint Michel. Entrance to the Casino at reduced rates.

Special tickets from Southampton to Granville will be issued to the students on presentation of their entrance ticket to the Holiday course. Available for one month—1st class, 28s.; 2nd class, 20s. return.

GRANVILLE-SUR-MER.

Date.	26th July to 21st August; 2nd to 28th August.
Fees.	£10. 10s., including classes and lectures, return journey from London, and board and lodging.
Subjects.	Literary and Historical Lectures, Debates. Special courses on Diction and on French Prose Style.
Details.	Afternoon open-air conversation classes. Polytechnic Anglo-French Club in the town. Reception to townspeople by Polytechnic students. Excursions.

CAEN.*

(Annexe at Riva-Bella on the Coast.)

Date.	Easter Holidays; 2nd to 31st July; 3rd to 31st August. Other courses during the whole year.
Fees.	16s. for one week, £1. 8s. for two weeks, £2 for three weeks, or £2. 12s. for one month.
Cost of Living.	From 3 to 6 frs. a day.
Subjects.	Classes:—Reading and Conversation (Elementary and Advanced), Grammar and Philology, Literature, Phonetics, Classical Literature. Political and social aspects of France. Modern Literature. Written exercises. Special study of spoken language.
Details.	Lectures by well-known writers. Excursions. Scholarships for August course. Examinations for Diplomas. Special evening courses. Small conversation circles (five to ten students). A French review is sent free to students during the year.

LISIEUX.

Date.	2nd to 29th July; 2nd to 29th August; 1st to 26th September. A private course during the whole year by M. Féquet.
Fees.	£1. 16s. (45 frs.).
Cost of Living.	From 5 frs. a day.
Subjects.	French Language and Literature, Phonetics, Translation, Composition, Old French Language.
Details.	Small conversation circles of seven students. Special classes for London B.A. Examinations. Excursions to places of interest. Examinations for Diplomas. Social evening.
Return Fares from London.	Special tickets from Southampton to Havre during July and August as to Villerville. Fare—Havre to Lisieux <i>via</i> Honfleur, 2nd class, 3s. 4d.

VILLERVILLE-SUR-MER.

(NEAR TROUVILLE.)

3rd to 31st August.

Date.

£2. 5s. Free examinations. Free Franco-English correspondence for a whole year.

From 5½ frs. a day.

Cost of Living.

Special Course on Phonetics by means of the symbols of Subjects. the "Association Phonétique Internationale." Conversation, Composition, Elocution, Reading, Translation. French methods of Teaching. French Life.

For foreigners of both sexes. Small conversation circles. Details. Literary class. Excursions. Examinations for Diplomas.

Special return tickets from Southampton to Havre issued Return Fares during August for one month, on presentation of entrance ticket from London. to Holiday course. First class, 28s. ; second class, 20s. ; Havre to Trouville, 8½d.

B E L G I U M.

LIÈGE.*

First course—20th July to 8th August; second course— Date. 10th August to 29th August.

40 frs. for each course.

Fees.

From 4 to 5 frs. a day.

Cost of Living.

History, Geography, Political Economy, Science, Arts, and Subjects. Elocution.

Certificates of attendance are given. Visits to and lectures Details. on historic monuments and large factories and works. Excursions. Social evenings.

NOTICE.

There are important Medical and Clinical Vacation Courses in Paris.

There are also Medical Vacation Courses in Heidelberg, Vienna, and some other German Universities.

Particulars of these may be obtained from the Publishers.

A separate pamphlet on "Vacation Courses" is published by the Publishers of this Handbook every year in March. Price 2d., post free 2½d.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

I. ENGLAND.

BIRMINGHAM.

Winter Term—1st October to 14th December.

Spring Term—13th January to 28th March.

Summer Term—22nd April to 4th July.

Faculties—Science, Arts, Medicine, Commerce (gives degree B.Com.).

Agent for International Academic Committee—The Hon. Secretary, The Guild of Undergraduates, The University.

CAMBRIDGE.

Residential University with seventeen colleges.

Matriculation, £5.

Michaelmas Term—1st October to 19th December.

Lent Term—8th January to 3rd April.

Easter Term—25th April to 24th June.

Number of students (1908), 3,207.

Faculties and Groups—Divinity, Law, Medicine, Science, Oriental Languages, Classics, Modern Languages, History, Agriculture, Moral Sciences, and Music.

Agent for the International Academic Committee—None.

DURHAM.

College of Science and College of Medicine in Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Faculty Groups—Divinity and Classics.

Number of students, 734.

Agent for International Academic Committee—The Hon. Secretary, Students' Representative Council.

LEEDS.

Incorporated by Royal Charter as a University in 1904.

Number of students (1907), 1,161.

Faculties—Arts, Science, Technicology, and Medicine.

Agent for International Academic Committee—H. Ducherne, Esq., University Union.

LIVERPOOL.

Incorporated as a separate University in 1903.

Academic year—6th October to 11th July.

Faculties—Arts, Science, Law, Engineering, and Medicine.
Schools of Dentistry and Veterinary Medicine.

Number of students (1907), 1,003.

Agent for International Academic Committee—Gwynlyn Owen, B.Sc., The University.

LONDON.

Faculties—Divinity, Arts, Law, Music, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics.

Number of students (1907), 3,002.

University College.

Faculties—Arts and Law, Science, and Medical Sciences.

Number of students (1907), 1,191.

King's College.

Number of students, 1,300.

Faculties—Divinity, Philosophy, Law, and Medicine.

Hackney College.

Divinity School of University of London.

Also the following Colleges:—School for Oriental Languages, Royal Holloway College (Women), Bedford College (Women), East London College, Westfield College (Women), Royal College of Science, University College Hospital Medical School, St Bartholomew's Hospital College, London Hospital Medical College, Guy's Hospital Medical School, Guy's Hospital Dental School, St Thomas' Hospital Medical School, St George's Hospital Medical School, Middlesex Hospital Medical School, St Mary's Hospital Medical School, Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, Westminster Hospital Medical School, London School of Medicine for Women, London School of Tropical Medicine, Central Technical College of the City and Guilds Institute (Engineering), London School of Economics and Political Science, Gresham College, New College, City and Guilds Technical College, Royal College of Physicians, Royal College of Surgeons in England. See also under "List of Colleges and Institutions other than Universities."

Agent for the International Academic Committee—Miss Catherine M. Curtis, Bedford College, York Place, Baker Street, W.

MANCHESTER.

Faculties—Arts, Science, Law, Commerce, Divinity, Medicine, Technicology, and Music.

Active Academic year—1st October to 4th July.

Number of students, 1,561.

Agent for International Academic Committee—The Hon. Secretary, Students' Representative Council.

OXFORD.

Residential University in twenty-two Colleges.

Academic year in four terms, beginning with Michaelmas term.

Number of students (1907), 3,663.

Faculties—Divinity, Law, Medicine, Natural Science, Arts.

Groups—1. Classics ; 2. Oriental Languages ; 3. Modern History and Philology.

Also Manchester College and Mansfield College, latter for Divinity, former also for Philosophy (only for graduates).

Agent for International Academic Committee—None.

SHEFFIELD.

Became University in 1905.

Three terms from about 1st October.

Number of students (1907), 674 (and 1,444 evening students).

Faculties—Arts and Pure Science, Medicine, Applied Science (terms different in this Faculty).

Agent for International Academic Committee—The Hon. Secretary, Students' Representative Council.

WALES.

ABERYSTWYTH.

Session begins on 17th September.

Number of students, 467.

Subjects—Arts and Science.

Agent for International Academic Committee—Hon. Secretary, Students' Representative Committee.

BANGOR.

Sessions—Three terms from 1st October.

Number of students, 830.

Subjects—Arts and Science.

Agent for International Academic Committee—Hon. Secretary, Students' Representative Council.

CARDIFF.

Seat of the University.

Academic year from October to June.

Number of students (1906), 694.

Faculties—Arts, Science and Technology, Medicine (only first three years of course).

Agent for International Academic Committee—Hon. Secretary, Students' Representative Council.

Also Colleges at BRISTOL, LAMPETER, and NOTTINGHAM.

II. SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN.

Marischal College and King's College.

Faculties—Arts, Science, Divinity, Law, and Medicine.

Also U.F. College (Divinity), and North of Scotland College of Agriculture.

Number of students, 1,172.

Agent for International Academic Committee—The Hon. Secretary, Students' Representative Council.

EDINBURGH.

Faculties—Arts, Science, Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Music.

Number of students (1907), 3,426.

Also New College (Divinity), Free Church College (Divinity), School of Medicine of the Royal Colleges [Royal College of Physicians, Royal College of Surgeons (Scotland)], Royal Veterinary College, Edinburgh and East of Scotland Agricultural College, Heriot-Watt College (Science), and Art College.

Seat of International Academic Committee—The Convener of I.A.C., Council Offices, The University.

GLASGOW.

Faculties—Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, and Divinity.

Number of students (1907), 2,504.

Also U.F. College (Divinity), Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College, West of Scotland Agricultural College Anderson College, Medical School, and Glasgow School of Art.

Agent for International Academic Committee—Wm. D. Robieson, Esq., University Union, Glasgow.

ST ANDREWS.

United Colleges, St Mary's College (Divinity), and University College (in Dundee, for Medicine).

Faculties—Arts, Science, Law, Divinity, and Medicine.

Number of students (in St Andrews and Dundee), 510.

Agent for International Academic Committee—R. G. Millar, Esq., Students' Union, St Andrews.

III. I R E L A N D.

DUBLIN.

Trinity College.

Residential University.

Session—Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms.

Number of students (1906), 1,017.

Agent for International Academic Committee—None.

Royal University of Ireland.

Examination Board.

BELFAST.

Queen's College.

Session in three terms.

Number of students (1907), 389.

This College is to become the nucleus of a new University.

Also Colleges at CORK and GALWAY.

N.B.—Above are the old arrangements. The whole Irish University system is in a state of transition.

TABLE OF FOREIGN MONEY.

			s. d.
Austria	-	-	{ 100 Kreuzer = 1 florin = 1 8
			100 Heller = 1 krone = 0 10
Belgium	-	-	100 centimes = 1 franc = 0 10
Denmark	-	-	100 öre = 1 krone = 1 1 $\frac{1}{3}$
France	-	-	100 centimes = 1 franc = 0 10
Germany	-	-	100 pfennige = 1 mark = 1 0
Greece	-	-	100 lepta = 1 drachma = 0 10
Holland	-	-	100 cents = 1 florin = 1 8
Italy	-	-	100 centesimi = 1 lira = 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Norway	-	-	100 öre = 1 krone = 1 1 $\frac{1}{3}$
Portugal	-	-	1000 reis = 1 milrei = 4 5
Russia	-	-	100 copecs = 1 rouble = 3 2
Spain	-	-	100 centimos = 1 peseta = 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sweden	-	-	100 öre = 1 krone = 1 1 $\frac{1}{3}$
Switzerland	-	-	100 centimes = 1 franc = 0 10
Turkey	-	-	100 piastres = 1 lira = 18 0

Notice—

1. In some countries paper money is considerably cheaper than gold. In Italy, for instance, 100 lire paid in paper is appreciably less than the same sum paid in gold, and it is usual in the case of fairly large amounts to specify whether the price is in gold or in paper.
 2. It is advisable to have one's money in the shape of Bank of England £5 notes; these can be changed at all banks, tourist agencies, or "Agents de Change," and a better "change" may be expected on a £5 note than on five sovereigns. A sovereign will be accepted almost anywhere, but, unless changed at a bank, will be taken *au pair*, viz., 25 francs, or 20 marks.
 3. It is advisable not to change too much at a time—not more than for more or less immediate needs—as possible re-changing always entails considerable loss.
-

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Thermometer.—The Fahrenheit system is not generally in vogue on the Continent, the two systems most in use being the Centigrade in Latin countries, and the Réaumur in most other parts.

The following are the formulae for the conversion of degrees of one scale to those of another:—

$$\frac{\text{Centigrade } {}^{\circ} \times 9}{5} + 32 = \text{Fahrenheit } {}^{\circ}.$$

$$\frac{\text{Réaumur } {}^{\circ} \times 9}{4} + 32 = \text{Fahrenheit } {}^{\circ}.$$

$$\frac{(\text{Fahrenheit } {}^{\circ} - 32) \times 5}{9} = \text{Centigrade } {}^{\circ}.$$

$$\frac{(\text{Fahrenheit } {}^{\circ} - 32) \times 4}{9} = \text{Réaumur } {}^{\circ}.$$

$$\frac{\text{Centigrade } {}^{\circ} \times 4}{5} = \text{Réaumur } {}^{\circ}.$$

$$\frac{\text{Réaumur } {}^{\circ} \times 5}{4} = \text{Centigrade } {}^{\circ}.$$

Calendar.—The new style, as in Great Britain, is in use in most European countries. In Russia and some of the Balkan States the old style is still in force, and all Russian dates are twelve days earlier than the English.

Time.—1. Greenwich time is in use in Western Europe generally. In Germany, Switzerland, and one or two other places, Central European time is in use—roughly, one hour earlier than Greenwich time. Change your watches on the frontier.

2. In Belgium and in Italy time is reckoned in a whole cycle of twenty-four hours, instead of two half-cycles of twelve hours. Thus 4 P.M. is 16, 6 P.M. is 18, 10 P.M. is 22 hours, &c.

Weights and Measures.—The Metric System is the legally established system of weights and measures in all European countries except Russia. The following table will be found useful:—

LINEAL MEASURE.

		Eng. Equivalent.
Mètre	...	3.2808992 feet.
Décamètre=dix mètres (10 metres)	...	32.808992 "
Hectomètre=cent mètres (100 metres)	...	328.08992 "
Kilomètre=mille mètres (1,000 metres)	...	1093.633 yards.
Myriamètre=dix mille mètres (10,000 metres)	...	6.2138 miles.
Decimètre=dixième de mètre (.1 metre)	...	3.937079 inches.
Centimètre=centième de mètre (.01 metre)	...	0.39371 inch.
Millimètre=millième de mètre (.001 metre)	...	0.03937 "

SUPERFICIAL MEASURE.

Are=cents mètres carrés (100 sq. metres)	...	119.60113 sq. yd.
Hectare=dix mille mètres carrés (10,000 sq. metres)	...	2.471143 acres.
Centiare=un mètre carré (1 sq. metre)	...	1.196033 sq. yd.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Litre=un décimètre cube (1 cubic decimetre)	...	1.760773 pints.
Décalitre=dix litres (10 litres)	...	2.2009668 gallons.
Hectolitre=cent litres (100 litres)	...	22.009668 "
Kilotitre=mille litres (1,000 litres)	...	220.09668 "
Décilitre=dixième de litre (.1 of litre)	...	0.17607 pints.
Centilitre=centième de litre (.01 of litre)	...	0.017607 "

SOLID MEASURE.

Stère=un mètre cube (1 cubic metre)=35.31658	cubic feet	=1.31 cubic yard.
Décastère=dix stères (10 steres)	...	13 cubic yards, 2 feet, 21 inches.
Décistere=dixième de stère (.1 of stere)	...	3 cubic feet, 918.7 cubic inches.

WEIGHT.

Gramme	...	15.432349grs. troy.
Décagramme=dix grammes (10 grammes)	...	5.6438 drm. avoird.
Hectogramme=cent grammes (100 grammes)	...	3.527 oz avoird.
Kilogramme=mille grammes (1,000 gr.)	=2.204621 lb. av.	or 2.679227 lb. troy.
Quintal métrique=100 kilogr.	...	220.4621 lb. avoir.
Millier, or tonneau=mille kil. (1,000 kilos.)	...	2204.621 "
Décigramme=dixième de gramme (.1 of gramme)	...	1.5432 grain.
Centigramme=centième de gramme (.01 of gramme)	...	0.15432 "
Milligramme=millième de gramme (.001 of gramme)	...	0.015432 "

To convert grammes into avoirdupois ounces, multiply by .0352; kilogrammes into avoirdupois lbs , multiply by 2.2046 ; litres into gallons, multiply by .2202 ; litres into pints, multiply by 1.762 ; millimetres into inches, multiply by 25.4 ; metres into yards, multiply by 1.0936 and divide by 64.

THE INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC COMMITTEE.

This is a Committee of the Students' Representative Council of Edinburgh University which officially acts

- (1) for the four Scottish Universities;
- (2) for all the Universities represented at the British University Students' Congress.

Its first purpose is—

To give information and help to any English-speaking student or graduate going to the Continent or to the United States for purposes of study or research work.

For this purpose it has appointed "Honorary British Academic Consuls" in the following University towns:—

Austria-Hungary—

Buda-Pest, Salzburg, Vienna.

Belgium—

Brussels, Ghent, Liège, Louvain.

*Denmark, Danish Students International Committee,
France— 6 Studiestraede, Copenhagen, Denmark*

Aix-en-Provence, Besançon, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont-Ferrand, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles, Montpellier, Nancy, Paris, Poitiers, Rennes, Toulouse.

Germany—

Berlin, Bonn, Erlangen, Freiburg (in Brisgau), Gottingen, Halle, Heidelberg, Jena, Kiel, Leipzig, Marburg, Munich, Strassburg.

Holland—

Leyden.

Italy—

Florence.

Russia—

St Petersburg.

Switzerland—

Bâle, Berne, Geneva, Lausanne, Neuchâtel, Zürich.

United States of America—

Philadelphia (one Consul and one Vice-Consul), New York, Cornell.

The second duty of the Committee is—

To give all help and information to any foreign student or graduate coming to study in Great Britain or Ireland.

With this purpose there are (1) in Edinburgh four Home Consuls; (2) agents or corresponding members of the Committee in the following British University towns:—

Scotland—

Aberdeen, Glasgow, St Andrews.

England—

London, Liverpool, Manchester, Durham, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, Birmingham.

Wales—

Lampeter, Cardiff, Bangor, Aberystwith.

Ireland—

Dublin, Belfast.

All communications should be addressed to—

THE CONVENER,

International Academic Committee,

Council Offices, University of Edinburgh.

It is not advisable to write directly to the Consuls. Correspondents are requested to enclose a stamp for reply.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.

Mr H. J. DARNTON-FRASER (*Convener*); Dr SCHLAPP, Dr CRAMER, and Dr SAROLEA; Messrs F. S. YOUNG, J. C. BRASH, and L. GORDON GRANT (*ex-officio*); A. H. SCOTT, S. G. KERMACK, A. Z. PHILIPS, G. J. CARR, J. G. LETHEM, E. R. CARLOS; Misses S. J. I. LAWSON, N. L. ANDERSON, MARIE SAMUEL.

INDEX

TO

UNIVERSITIES AND VACATION COURSES.

	PAGE		PAGE
A BERDEEN - - - -	145	Cracow - - - -	60
Aberystwyth - - - -	144	Czernowitz - - - -	55
Aix - - - -	73	D IJON - - - -	78, 135
Agram - - - -	63	Dorpat - - - -	102
Amsterdam - - - -	97	Dublin - - - -	146
Athens - - - -	123	Dundee - - - -	146
B ÂLE - - - -	65	Durham - - - -	142
Bangor - - - -	145	E DINBURGH - - - -	145
Barcelona - - - -	121	Erlangen - - - -	36
Bayeux - - - -	139	F ERRARA - - - -	114
Belfast - - - -	146	Florence - - - -	109, 135
Belgrade - - - -	125	Freiburg (in Brisgau) - - - -	37
Berlin - - - -	33	Fribourg (in Switzerland) - - - -	66
Berne - - - -	66	G ALWAY - - - -	146
Besançon - - - -	74, 135	Gand - - - -	94
Birmingham - - - -	142	Geneva - - - -	67, 133
Bologna - - - -	113	Genoa - - - -	114
Bonn - - - -	34	Ghent - - - -	94
Bordeaux - - - -	75	Giessen - - - -	38
Boulogne - - - -	136	Glasgow - - - -	146
Breslau - - - -	35	Gothenburg - - - -	118
Bristol - - - -	145	Göttingen - - - -	39
Brussels - - - -	93	Granada - - - -	121
Budapest - - - -	61	Granville - - - -	139, 140
Bucharest - - - -	124	Graz - - - -	60
C AEN - - - -	76, 140	Grenoble - - - -	79, 136
Cagliari - - - -	114	Greifswald - - - -	40, 131
Cambridge - - - -	142	Groningen - - - -	98
Camerino - - - -	114	Grosswardein - - - -	63
Cardiff - - - -	145	H ALLE - - - -	40
Catania - - - -	114	Heidelberg - - - -	41
Charkow - - - -	106	Helsingfors - - - -	103
Christiania - - - -	116	Honfleur - - - -	139
Clermont-Ferrand - - - -	77	I NNSBRÜCK - - - -	56
Coimbra - - - -	122		
Copenhagen - - - -	119		
Cork - - - -	146		

	PAGE		PAGE
J ASSY - - - -	124	Parma - - - -	115
Jena - - - -	43, 131	Pavia - - - -	115
K AISERSLAUTERN - - - -	133	Perugia - - - -	115
Kasan - - - -	106	Pisa - - - -	115
Kieff - - - -	106	Poitiers - - - -	88
Kiel - - - -	44	Prague - - - -	57
Klausenburg - - - -	62	R ENNES - - - -	89, 137
Kolozsvár - - - -	62	Rome - - - -	112
Königsberg - - - -	45	Rostock - - - -	51
L AMPETER - - - -	145	S T ANDREWS - - - -	146
Lausanne - - - -	68, 134	St Malo - - - -	137
Leeds - - - -	142	St Petersburg - - - -	105
Lemberg - - - -	60	St Servan - - - -	137
Leipzig - - - -	46	St Valéry - - - -	138
Leyden - - - -	99	Salamanca - - - -	121
Liège - - - -	95, 141	Salzburg - - - -	58, 133
Lille - - - -	80, 136	Santander - - - -	120, 134
Lisieux - - - -	140	Santiago - - - -	121
Liverpool - - - -	143	Saragossa - - - -	122
London - - - -	143	Sassari - - - -	115
Louvain - - - -	95	Seville - - - -	121
Lübeck - - - -	132	Sheffield - - - -	144
Lund - - - -	117	Siena - - - -	115
Lyons - - - -	82	Sofia - - - -	125
M ADRID - - - -	120	Stockholm - - - -	117
Manchester - - - -	144	Strassburg - - - -	52
Marburg - - - -	47, 132	T OULOUSE - - - -	90
Marselles - - - -	74	Tours - - - -	138
Messina - - - -	114	Tübingen - - - -	53
Modena - - - -	114	Turin - - - -	113
Montpellier - - - -	83	U PSALA - - - -	118
Moscow - - - -	104	Urbino - - - -	115
Munich - - - -	49	Utrecht - - - -	100
Münster - - - -	50	V ALENCIA - - - -	122
N AGYVARAD - - - -	63	Valladolid - - - -	122
Nancy - - - -	84, 136	Versailles - - - -	138
Naples - - - -	110	Vienna - - - -	59
Neuchâtel - - - -	70, 134	Villerville - - - -	141
Neuwied - - - -	132	W ARSAW - - - -	107
Newcastle - - - -	142	Wien - - - -	59
Nottingham - - - -	145	Würzburg - - - -	54
O DESSA - - - -	106	Z AGREB - - - -	63
Oxford - - - -	144	Zaragossa - - - -	122
P ADUA - - - -	111	Zürich - - - -	70
Palermo - - - -	111		
Paris - - - -	85, 137		







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